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A CALENDAR

OF

INDIAN STATE PAPERS,

1774—75.

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A CALENDAR

OF

INDIAN STATE PAPERS.

SECRET SERIES.

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FORT WILLIAM, 1774-75.

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CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, AND PUBLISHED FOR THE RECORD COMMISSION, UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, BY O. T. CUTTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume, which is now published in an incomplete form, was the work of the late Mr. H. Scott Smith, and was interrupted by his premature death. It had been sanctioned by the Government of India, as an experiment, on the recommendation of the Record Commission, at the time when Mr. C. J. Erskine, late member for Bombay in the Legislative Council, was President of the Commission. The work was designed to show how the calendering of the Records of Government might be accomplished. It has been executed with great care and diligence, and there can be no doubt that some of the papers, condensed or abstracted in this volume, to which attention is thus directed, would be found to possess very considerable historical interest.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Puisne Judge, High Court, and
President of the Record Commission.

Record Commission, Calcutta,
December 20th, 1864.

STATE PAPERS.

SECRET SERIES.

FORT WILLIAM.

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Subsidy.	Fears that there may be difficulty in deciding when this money will be due. Thinks it possible that the Vizir will endeavour to evade payment; as His Excellency is apt to equivocate. Apprehends that the Council are not bound to protect the Vizir in his new acquisitions.	
Ahmut Khan.	Mentions report that Ahmut Khan had given his country to the king; in the event of the report proving true, asks for instructions for his own conduct.	

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Nujuf Khan. Understands that there exists a provisional agreement between Nujuf Khan on the part of the king, and the Vizir for a partition of the Rohilla country.

Suspects that the English cantonment is moved to Bissouly to enable the Vizir to plunder Bareilly without interference.

Hafiz Rahmet. Fears that the Vizir's treatment of the family of Hafiz Rahmet and the people of the country, will render the English connexion with him a reproach to the nation and tend to lessen the reputation of British justice. *May* 23.

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Vizir. Authorise disobedience to the orders of the Vizir in cases where obedience would result in injury to the army.

Rohillas. State that he is to continue the reduction of the Rohilla country against all opponents of the Vizir, except where such a course would lead to a direct violation, by the Vizir, of any recognized treaty. No evidence in support of such a treaty is to be accepted beyond the Vizir's own declaration.

Subsidy. Consider the stipulated 40 lakhs to be due and commission the Commander-in-Chief to apply to the Vizir for payment.

Hafiz Rahmet. Vizir. Rohilla Chiefs. Enquire as to his reasons for supposing that the Vizir is likely to ill-treat the family of Hafiz Rahmet. Observe that it has ever been the policy of the Company's Government to interpose their authority in favour of conquered princes. And direct him to remonstrate with the Vizir against any rigorous treatment of the Rohilla chiefs and their families.

Direct him to address his correspondence in future to the Select Committee. *May* 23.

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	68.—As bearing on the foregoing, the President submits the following correspondence.	
Champion. Prize money. Pilleebheet.	(1.) *Commander-in-Chief (April 28th) to President. Mentions a report, current in the army on the day after the battle, that treasure, amounting to four crores of rupees, was concealed in the Fort at Pilleebheet. Thinking it necessary for the interests of the Company to ascertain the truth of this, had sent officers, accompanied by some of the Nawab's people, to search the Fort, omitting the zenana, but that the search had been fruitless.* *June* 3.	331
Prize money. Hastings.	(2.) *Reply (May 21st) to foregoing. Points out the necessity of disowning any idea of prize money, which, he observes, is to be avoided like poison. Refers to the disorders which had arisen formerly in the army from this source.* *June* 3.	334
Hastings. Pilleebheet. Vizir.	(3.) *Governor (May 28th) to Commander-in-Chief. Mentions having received a complaint from the Vizir of the search of the Fort of Pilleebheet for treasure. Observes that the Company's troops may plunder only in the case of the actual assault of a place by storm. That, as the Fort in question had fallen, owing to the general reduction of the Rohilla country, the army had no claim to any treasure contained therein; such should belong only to the Nawab, as the power engaged in carrying on the war. That the Company are entitled to nothing beyond the stipulated sum of 40 lakhs.* *June* 3.	335
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Council. Prize money.	69.—Council to the Commander-in-Chief. Point out, in the strongest terms, their disapproval of his recommendations regarding prize money. Positively forbid the army to receive prize money, unless at the assault of a fortified place. *June* 3.	339
Council.	70.—Defence by the Council against a reflection, contained in the Commander-in-Chief's letter, to the effect that they had not foreseen all the advantages likely to result to the Vizir from the conquest of the Rohilla country.	346
Rohillas.	Discredit the statement that so much treasure had been found; at the same time express a hope that it may be so, as it will better enable Sujah-ad-dowlah to keep his engagements with the Company. *June* 3.	

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Mohammed Reza Khan.	72.—Mohammed Reza Khan to Council. Prays that the arrears of salary due to him may be paid. Observes that he is reduced to the utmost distress for money. *June* 3.	350
Mohammed Reza Khan.	73.—Reply to foregoing. Refuse to pay the arrears until the orders of the Company be received with respect to the enquiry into his conduct. *June* 3.	351
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Harland. Dacca. French.	Admiral Sir Robert Harland, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary in India, to Council. Complains of having received the first intelligence of the dispute with the French at Dacca, from the French Governor at Pondicherry. Censures the chief at Dacca for allowing a native subject of the King of France to be flogged without the sanction of his own government. Considers that the exculpatory declaration of the chief, on the occasion, should not have been received; inasmuch as he was the accused party. Directs further enquiry. *June* 20.	1
Champion. Brigade.	2.—Commander-in-Chief to Council. Replies to Council's letter of the 9th May. States that he has strewed the laurels before the Company's troops with the same liberality and munificence with which the Council had so justly bestowed them. *June* 20.	9
Dutch. Henchman. Malda.	3.—D. & C. Hooghly to Council. Complain that Mr. Henchman, chief at Malda, had put a stop to the Dutch trade in cloth and embroidery. *Encloses,* *June* 27. (1.) *Letter from the Dutch Gomastahs to D. & C. Hooghly. Gives particulars of the stoppage referred to.* (2.) *Letters from the dullals to the same effect.*	10
Henchman. Dutch.	4.—Council to Mr. Henchman. Enclose copy of foregoing and ask for an explanation. Direct him to pay strict attention to the regulations regarding freedom of trade. *June* 27.	20
Dutch.	5.—Same to D. & C. Hooghly. Describe steps taken by Council in the matter of the Dutch complaint. Promise that nothing shall be wanting on their part to maintain the just rights and privileges of the Dutch Company. *June* 27.	21
Kooch Behar. Deb Rajah. Treaty.	6.—Collector at Kooch Behar to Council. Forwards the treaty, with the Deb Rajah, duly ratified. *(Ordered to be deposited amongst the records in the Secretary's Office.)* *June* 27.	23

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Benares. Allahabad. Korah. Vizir.	7.—Mr. Lambert to Council. Gives an account of his journey to Fyzabad, to receive the money,* according to the treaty, from Sujah-ad-dowlah. Observes that he had to make a present of Rs. 10,000 to the Vizir on the occasion of his first visit, and had received payment of 20 lakhs for the Company. *July* 11.	25
Hastings. Presents.	8.—Minute by the President. Gives reasons for sanctioning the present, mentioned in the foregoing, notwithstanding the orders (March 23d, 1770) of the Hon'ble Court against presents. *July* 11.	30
Hastings. Dacca. French. Barwell.	9.—Minute by the President on a further complaint made by the French Governor at Chandernagore, against Mr. Barwell. Gives reasons for corresponding demi-officially on this subject, with the parties concerned. *July* 11.	32
Chevalier. Dacca. French. Barwell.	10.—M. Chevalier, (Chandernagore, May 17th,) to the President. Complains that the weavers at Dacca refuse to contract for French work, alleging that Mr. Barwell had forced them to take obligations, pledging themselves to work only for the English Company; and that Mr. Barwell, when remonstrated with, had referred the French to the Nawab for redress. *July* 11.	35
French. Barwell.	11.—Reply to foregoing. Has directed Mr. Barwell, in the strongest manner, to remove all restrictions on the trade of the French factory. *July* 11.	38
Hastings. Barwell. French.	12.—Governor to Mr. Barwell. Refers to foregoing complaint. Observes that it is the express desire of the Company to free the weavers from the state of slavery in which they have hitherto been held. Directs him, therefore, to withdraw at once the obligation to which M. Chevalier refers. *July* 11.	40
Chevalier.	13.—M. Chevalier (May 26th) to the President. Requests immediate attention to his complaint against Mr. Barwell. *July* 11.	41
Barwell. Weavers. French.	14.—Mr. Barwell to the President. Denies the truth of M. Chevalier's complaint. States that no compulsion has been used with the weavers; but that those who enter into engagements with, and receive advances from, the English Company, are compelled to fulfil their obligations, before taking employment elsewhere. Retorts on the French Company the charge of intimidating the weavers. *Encloses,*	43
	(1.) *Copy of instructions to the Gomastahs, appointed to provide the Hon'ble Company's Investment at Dacca.*	50
	1st. Are to secure as much cloth as possible for the Company.	
	2d. Are to procure exact lists of the number of looms in each village and their probable produce.	
	3d. Are to engage all weavers, hitherto employed by the Company, and as many more as possible.	
	4th. Are to place 100 looms under each sirdar weaver, who is to give a written agreement for the produce.	
	5th. Provides dasturi for the sirdar weavers, who are to be held responsible for advances.	

* First payment, under the treaty of Benares, for the session of Korah and Allahabad to the Vizir.

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6th. Enjoins care and attention to the interests of the weavers, as regards the full amount of their wages. 52

7th. Are to confine their purchases solely to the Company.

8th. Provides penalties for persons who attempt to force advances on, or molest in any way the weavers employed for the Company.

9th. Provides punishment for weavers, who, having received advances from the Company, should afterwards attempt to secede, and fraudulently dispose of the cloth manufactured with their advances.

10th. Provides for payment of rent to the Zemindar by the weavers. 54

11th. Complaints against weavers to be decided only by the officers appointed for this purpose, by the Nawab. Seizure and punishment of weavers to rest only with the Adalat Court.

12th. Regulations for testing the cloth.

(2.) *Translation of the bond given by weavers employed in the Company's service. Binds them to supply as much cloth as they can weave and to decline advances from, or to make sales to other merchants, while they hold the advances of the Company. July* 11. 58

Hastings. Weavers. Gomastahs. 15.—President to Mr. Barwell. Comments on the foregoing agreements. Thinks that, without a strict attention, the influence of the Gomastahs will prove as oppressive to the weavers, as expensive to the Company's investment, and as exclusive of the rights of private merchants as the power of the dullals and pykars. 60

Points out that the articles of agreement reduce the weavers to a state of absolute and irredeemable vassalage to the Company; and establish, in the hands of the Company, a complete monopoly of the cloth trade at all the aurungs; observing, that it is felt to be such by the French and private traders.

Is of opinion that the bond exacted from the weavers, could be justified only on the supposition that the investment was the only object of the Company's administration.

Expresses disapproval of the general plan, established by Mr. Barwell, for the provision of the investment; and thinks that the Adalats should not be made the instruments of supporting it; observing, that, however equitable the decision of the Judges may be, they hold their places from the Company, and the world will say that their decrees are partial and influenced.

Thinks that no force or influence should be used to appropriate the services of the weavers; but, that the Company should encourage and allow all merchants, whether foreign or others, to participate with themselves in the trade of the country. Supports this view by the orders of Council, dated February 24th, and March 7th, 1774. *July* 11.

Barwell. Weavers. French. 16.—Reply to foregoing. Intimates his intention to visit Calcutta for the purpose of consulting with Mr. Hastings on the matters referred to. In the mean time has issued orders, that any weaver desiring to enter the service of the French shall be released from his engagements with the Company. *Encloses,* 65

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	(1.) *Mr. Barwell, to the Inspector of the Dacca aurungs. Instructs him in accordance with foregoing; and authorises the destruction of all the weaver's bonds.*	67
	(2.) *Inspector of Dacca aurungs to the Naib. Directs him to summon the weavers, and, in the presence of the French Gomastahs, to give them the option of receiving back their bonds and of entering into the service of the French.*	69
	(3.) *Reply to foregoing. States that he has executed his orders and that the weavers had declined to leave the service of the English or to receive back their bonds.* *July* 11.	70
Chevalier.	17.—President to M. Chevalier. Has laid the matters complained of before the Council, and will reply shortly to the same. *July* 11.	73
Chevalier. Weavers. French.	18.—Reply to foregoing. Requests that he may have a parwana, acquainting all dullals, pykars and weavers that they are at liberty to work for the French. *July* 11.	75
Chevalier. Weavers. French.	19.—Same to same. Encloses attestations from several weavers, that they are ready to enter the service of the French, provided their bonds be returned. *July* 11.	77
Chevalier. Barwell.	20.—Same to same. Demands an immediate settlement of the matter in dispute. Points out that Mr. Barwell's restrictions on the French trade are an infringement of the privileges secured by the last treaty. Repeats application for the parwana. *July* 11.	81
Chevalier.	21.—Same to same. Expresses surprise at the silence preserved by Mr. Hastings and repeats demand for satisfaction. *July* 11.	84
Dacca. French. Weavers.	22.—Minute by Council on the foregoing correspondence. Approve of the views expressed by the President and of Mr. Barwell's order for cancelling the bonds; which they order to be notified, in the most public manner, in the Dacca district; and that notice of the same be sent to M. Chevalier, in reply to his letters. *July* 11.	86
Dutch. Weavers. Malda.	23.—President at Malda to Council. Replies to the complaint of the Dutch Council *(above para.* 3) concerning the supposed obstructions to their trade. Explains that he had given an option to certain weavers, who had taken advances from both Companies, to leave the English service or resign the Dutch; but had forbidden the tokidars to take advances from others, while their engagements with the Company remained unfulfilled. *July* 11.	87
Weavers.	24.—Order of Council on foregoing. Approve of the option offered to the weavers and direct the order to the tokidars to be cancelled. *July* 11.	89
Dutch. Weavers.	25.—Council to chief at Malda. Forward foregoing order. Observe that the Dutch have a right to make what advances they please; that his business is only to see that the weavers fulfil their engagements with the Company. *July* 11.	90
Dutch.	26.—Same to D. & C. Hooghly. Forward copy of the foregoing decision. *July* 11.	91

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Benares. Allahabad. Vizir.	27.—Invoice of Fyzabad Rupees 21,29,834, received from the Vizir Sujah-ad-dowlah, on account of the Hon'ble Company, under the Benares treaty. *July* 11.	94
Vizir. Lane.	28.—Sujah-ad-dowlah to President. Applies for the services of Lieut. Lane, to command one of his battalions. *July* 23.	98
Middleton. Vizir.	29.—Mr. N. Middleton, Resident at the Vizir's court, to President. Strongly recommends the Vizir's request. Observes that a battalion, clothed as European soldiers and commanded by an English officer, in the service of the Nawab, would be a check to the mutinous tendencies of his Excellency's army. *July* 23.	99
Vizir.	30.—Order of Council. Grants the request noticed in the foregoing. *July* 23.	102
Harland. Barwell.	31.—Council to Admiral Harland. Reply to his letter *(above para.* 1.) State that the case referred to was not of a nature to require his interference. Vindicate themselves against the charge of disrespect to the Admiral's public character. Express dissent from the view he has taken regarding the conduct of Mr. Barwell. And protest against the language used in conveying his advice to the Council. *July* 23.	103
Patna. Danes.	32.—C. & C. Patna to Council. State that the Naib had granted a sunud to the Danes, for liberty to establish a factory at Patna. Also, that they had refused to comply with a request of the Danish agent to place their trade on the same footing as that of the French and Dutch. *Enclose,*	111
	(1.) *Copy of the sunud referred to in foregoing.*	112
	(2.) *Danish Chief to C. & C. Patna. Requests the same privileges for trade as are enjoyed by the French and Dutch. July* 23.	113
Danes.	33.—Minute by the President on foregoing. Reports that he had requested the Danes to particularize their demands. *July* 23.	117
French. Dacca.	34.—French Council at Dacca to local Council. Give notice of having abandoned the factory at Dacca, and that they will hold the Company responsible for damage done to the same. *Augt.* 8.	119
Harland. Hughes.	35.—Admiral Sir Robert Harland to Council. Intimates his recall to Europe and the appointment, in his place, of Sir Edward Hughes. *Augt.* 8.	120
Danes.	36.—Memorandum by Danish Council. On the articles of the perwana for establishing Danish factories in Behar. *Augt.* 29.	122
	37.—Foregoing, as approved by the Council in Calcutta. *Aug.* 29.	125
Dutch. Trade.	38.—D. & C. Hooghly to Council. Complain of obstructions to their trade. Pray for the interference of Council. Observe that the debts of the Dutch Company are heavy, and that there will be no hope of discharging them, unless their servants be protected against the violence of the English Company's European and country servants. *Enclose,*	127
	(1.) *Translation of two Bengali letters from the Dutch gomastahs at Bidde Gedsie. Testify to the complaints made in foregoing. Augt.* 29.	131

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Dutch.	39.—Reply to foregoing. Have recalled the English Company's gomastahs at Biddle, and have directed enquiry into the cause of complaint, with a view to affording the Dutch full satisfaction. *Augt.* 29.	137
Nawab. Moorshedabad.	40.—Resident at Moorshedabad to Council. Represents the inconvenience and loss to the Begum, in having the Nawab's stipend paid by calendar months; while the disbursements of the Nizamut are made by lunar months. *Augt.* 29.	138
Nawab. Moorshedabad.	41.—Reply to foregoing. Refuse to interfere with the Nawab's stipend, as the amount and mode of payment have been fixed by the Court of Directors. *Augt.* 29.	140
Champion. Vizir. Brigade. Prize Money.	42.—Commander-in-Chief to Council. States that the Vizir has volunteered a present of seven lakhs of Rupees to the Company's army in the field, as a recognition of their services. Recommends that they be permitted to receive the same. *Encloses,* (1.) *Vizir to Commander-in-Chief. Offers the present referred to in foregoing.* *Augt.* 29.	141
Champion. Vizir. Brigade.	43.—Reply to foregoing. Council refuse to discuss the propriety of the measure; feeling themselves precluded from deciding upon it, by a clause in the late Act* of Parliament, which forbids servants of the Company, whether Civil or Military, to receive presents. *Augt.* 29.	146
Champion. Vizir. Fyzulla Khan.	44.—Commander-in-Chief to President. Reports that the Vizir wishes to give Fyzulla Khan a portion of the Rohilla country, and to secure a family connection, by marrying Fyzulla's daughter to one of his own sons. Further, that the Vizir has expressed his inability to pay the stipulated 40 lakhs to the Company until he quits the field. Enquires if this money must be paid before the English army advances further into the Rohilla country. *Sept.* 19.	148
Champion. Rohillas. Vizir.	45.—Reply to foregoing. Directs him to prosecute the war to a final conclusion; being morally certain that no good will come of negotiating. Forbids him to depute any person to treat with the enemy; observing, that the Vizir must conduct any measure of this kind by his own agents, and in the manner he thinks proper. Expresses indignation at the language used by Fyzulla Khan in a conversation† with Mr. Murray. *Sept.* 19.	151
Fyzulla Khan. Rohillas.	46.—Minute by Select Committee on the same subject. Consider Fyzulla Khan to be reduced to such a state, that he can neither hope to regain his country from the Vizir, nor to maintain his present post, if attacked by the English. Ascribe his refusal of the Vizir's terms of accommodation to an idea that the English army are forbidden to act beyond certain limits. Resolve, therefore, that the Commander-in-Chief shall be directed to proceed at once with the vigorous prosecution of the war, even if this course should necessitate an advance beyond the limits of the Rohilla territory. *Sept.* 19.	154

* Became law in India, Augt. 1st, 1774.

† Will be found in the proceedings of the Select Committee of same date. It is described by Mr. Hastings as "presuming, insolent and evasive."

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Champion. Rohillas.	47.—Minute by Council on foregoing. Approve generally of the orders given by the Select Committee, but direct that the line of the Commander-in-chief's operations, beyond the Rohilla country, shall be more accurately defined. *Sept.* 19.	157
Champion. Rohillas.	48.—Select Committee to Commander-in-Chief. Forbid him to cross the Ganges, unless to surprise Fyzulla Khan's army within a distance of one day's march from the river. After which he is immediately to recross the river and confine himself within the limits prescribed in the former instructions. *Sept.* 19.	158
Clavering. Francis. Monson.	49.—The new members of Council* appear, for the first time, at the meeting of Council in the Secret Department. *Oct.* 25.	161
Hastings.	50.—Minute by the Governor-General on the revenues and politics of the country. Sketches briefly the revenue system; which he earnestly advises the Council to continue; warning them against the dangers attending on hasty innovations. Enters, at some length, on the relations of Government with the Nawab of Oude. Alludes to the insignificant position of the king of Delhi. Describes the divided state of the Mahrattas and concludes with a short account of Berar. *Oct.* 25.	161
	51.—A list of the papers bearing on foregoing. *Oct.* 25.	193
Champion. Vizir. Fyzulla Khan.	52.—Col. Champion (Sept 24th) to Select Committee. States that Fyzulla Khan had offered an annual sum of 25 lakhs to the Vizir for the Rohilla country. To which the Vizir had made a counter proposition; offering Fyzulla Khan, an annual jaghire of 10 lakhs in Rohilcund, and permission to hold the remainder of the country as a renter, if Fyzulla, on his side, would surrender half his treasure and reduce his guard to three thousand Rohillas. *Oct.* 25.	200
Champion. Vizir. Fyzulla Khan. Rohillas.	53.—Same (Sept. 26th.) to same. Reports that Fyzulla Khan, owing to the opposition of his troops, had rejected the favorable terms offered to him by the Vizir. Traces the opposition to the influence of Ahmet Khan (son of the late Ali Mohammed Khan's bukhshee) who, having failed in sworn engagements to the Vizir, was afraid to trust himself in his hands. Describes the strong position occupied by the Rohilla army; which he reports as sickly and in distress for provisions. *Oct.* 25.	202
Champion. Rohillas. Vizir.	54.—Same (Sept. 30th.) to same. Has marched, with a strong division of the army, four coss nearer to the Rohillas, with the intention of making an attack in the event of peace not being reestablished,—a contingency which, he observes, both he and the Vizir anxiously desire. *Oct.* 25.	208
Fyzulla Khan. Rohillas.	55.—Same (Oct. 1st.) to same. Reports that a messenger, with overtures of peace from Fyzulla Khan, had arrived in camp. *Oct.* 25.	210
Fyzulla Khan.	56.—Same (Oct. 2nd.) to same. Reports the arrival in camp of Fyzulla Khan to treat for peace. *Oct.* 25.	212
Hughes.	57.—Commodore Sir E. Hughes to Council. Complimentary letter on the appointment of the new Council. *Encloses,*	214

* On Thursday, Oct. 20th, the New Council were sworn in and Mr. Warren Hastings took his seat as first Governor-General of India.

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Rochford. French. Chevalier.	(1.) *Copy of intelligence, received from Lord Rochford one of H. M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, on the relations with France, obtained from an informer at the French Court.* 1*st. M. Chevalier, (Dec.* 1773,*) to the French Ministry. Asks for* 1500 *Europeans to act, in conjunction with the Moguls, against the English. In consequence of this letter, it was proposed to attack the English in Bengal.*	216
Bencowski.	2*nd. Report on foregoing by the informer. States that Bencowski, the noted adventurer, with* 700 *or* 800 *volunteers was in the East Indies, and that he had been followed by the Chevalier de Kergevelin with a* 64 *gun ship and two or three frigates.*	217
Chevalier.	3*rd. Further particulars (Dec.* 12*th,* 1773*) Expense of an expedition to India estimated at* 15,00,000 *livres. It was thought that, owing to the expense, the French Ministry would not attempt the project. M. Chevalier is represented to be a great trader, rich, bold and enterprising and to have lately received a patent of nobility.*	219
	4*th. January* 27*th,* 1774. *Project not abandoned but suspended owing to pecuniary difficulties.*	
	5*th. Feb.* 21*st,* 1774. *Orders sent to Brest to equip two frigates with* 500 *men. Destination said to be Pondicherry. Informer conjectures they are intended for Chandernagore and reports that, to prevent suspicion, the* 1500 *men required by M. Chevalier will be sent from the Mauritius.*	
	6*th. March* 14*th,* 1774. *Destination of frigates given out to be the Mediterranean.*	
	7*th. March* 27*th,* 1774. *Frigates not yet left. Informer observes that France is not sufficiently prepared for a war, to which both the nation and king are averse.* *Oct.* 25.	
Hughes.	58.—Council to Sir E. Hughes. Acknowledge receipt of foregoing. *Oct.* 25.	223
French.	59.—The Governor reports arrival of a French merchant ship at Calcutta, and having received an application from the Captain to land his cargo and dispose of it in the city. *Oct.* 25.	224
Trade. Foreign.	60.—Order of Council on foregoing. Permission granted; as the orders of the Court of Directors, closing the trade of Calcutta to foreign powers, would seem to apply only to homeward-bound vessels. *Oct.* 25.	224
Hastings.	61.—Consideration by the Council, of the Governor-General's minute *(above para.* 50.*)* *Oct.* 25.	226
Hastings. Revenue.	62.—Resolution of Council on the first part of the minute referred to in foregoing. Decline to interfere with the revenue system, then in force; observing that innovations at the commencement of a new administration might occasion a defalcation and increase the balances. Reserve, however, the right of future interference. *Oct.* 25.	226
Clavering. Hastings. Champion. Middleton.	63.—The Commander-in-Chief asks for the original correspondence of the Governor General, with Col. Champion, and the Resident at the Vizir's Court. *Oct.* 25.	228

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Hastings. Champion. Middleton. 64.—Observations of the Governor-General on foregoing. Will furnish Council with all extracts, from the correspondence, bearing on the conduct of public affairs. But declines to give up the original letters; as many contain matters which it might not be proper to bring on a public record. *Oct.* 25. 228

Clavering. Hastings. 65.—On the proposal of General Clavering, the Council resolve that the Governor-General be desired to produce the correspondence referred to. *Oct.* 25. 230

Hastings. 66.—Dissent by the Governor-General to foregoing. Will give his reasons for refusing on the following day. *Oct.* 25. 231

Poonah. 67.—Resident at Poonah to the Governor-General. Gives an account of the state of affairs at the Court. *Oct.* 25. 231

Champion. Fyzulla Khan. 68.—Col. Champion to Select Committee. Reports having taken Fyzulla Khan to visit the Vizir, who had received him with the usual compliments. *Encloses,** *Oct.* 26. 238

(1.) *His Majesty Shah Allum (Sept. 16th.) to Col. Champion*
(2.) *Mizid-ul-dowlah, his Majesty's Prime minister, to same.*
(3.) *Copy of the king's letter to the Vizir.*
(4.) *The Vizir's observations on the same.*
(5.) *Col. Champion to the Vizir, containing remarks on the foregoing correspondence.*
(6.) *Nujuf Khan, (Sept. 19th.) to Col. Champion.*
(7.) *Same (Sept. 23rd.) to same, Replies to the accusations contained in Mizid-ul-dowlah's letter.*

Hastings. Champion. Middleton. 69.—Minute by the Governor-General. Dissents from the resolution come to by a majority of the Council *(above para. 65)*, ordering the correspondence of the late Governor with Col. Champion and Mr. Middleton to be laid before Council. 240

States that he had promised Mr. Middleton not to reveal any part of his correspondence that might subject the writer to ill-will or inconvenience.

Observes that he was justified, in his capacity as head of the former administration, in making this promise; that it was distinctly provided for in Mr. Middleton's appointment that he should be the Governor's official Agent at the Court of the Vizir, the Governor being alone answerable for the result to the Court of Directors.

That the new administration may retrench his powers for the future; but, they have no right to interfere with engagements entered into under the former administration and consistent with the former regulations.

Complains of the attitude assumed by the Council on this question; which, he observes, looks like an inquisition into the personal conduct of the Governor.

Denies that there was anything in Mr. Middleton's correspondence inconsistent with the writer's character as a man of honor. Expresses a strong opinion upon Mr. Middleton's character and abilities.

* This correspondence has not been recorded.

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	Promises to lay before Council all his official correspondence with Col. Champion and Mr. Middleton, but reserves the right of suppressing portions of his private correspondence with those gentlemen. *Oct.* 26.	247
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	70.—Protest against the foregoing by General Clavering, Col. Monson and Mr. Francis.	248
Middleton. Vizir.	71.—Order of majority of Council. Directs the recall of Mr. Middleton from the Vizir's Court. *Oct.* 26.	249
Hastings.	72.—Dissent to foregoing by the Governor-General. Protests against the consequence of this violent measure, which, he observes, will proclaim to the people of Hindoostan the total abolition of the executive power, which they have hitherto seen exercised by the Governor, or his official agents. *Oct.* 26.	250
Middleton.	73.—Order of Council. Directs Mr. Middleton to repair to the Presidency, and to bring the whole of his correspondence. (*The Governor General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*) *Oct.* 26.	253
Middleton. Champion.	74.—Secretary of Council to Mr. Middleton, Recalls him, in accordance with foregoing resolution; directing him to make over charge of the Company's affairs to Col. Champion. *Oct.* 26.	253
Champion.	75.—Order of Council. Appoints Col. Champion temporarily to succeed Mr. Middleton at the Court of the Vizir. *Oct.* 26.	256
Hastings. Resident. Vizir.	76.—Dissent by the Governor General to foregoing. Observes, that the appointment is contrary to the orders of the Court of Directors. That making the commander of the army the channel of communication between the Vizir and the Governor, virtually allows him to decide all cases of difference between himself and the Vizir; that this will inevitably tend to dissolve the alliance between the Company and the Vizir, inasmuch, as the latter can hope for no redress from an appeal to Government. That, consistently with his duty, he cannot admit advice from such a quarter as authentic, seeing that it will be the interest of the commander to conceal all matters, which might subject himself to blame or interfere with his ambition, interests or prejudices. Refers to a request of Council asking him to nominate a successor to Mr. Middleton, and his refusal, being unwilling to expose a successor to be similarly recalled without any just cause of complaint. *Oct.* 26.	257
Vizir.	77.—Order of Council. Directs the Governor-General to write to the Vizir and acquaint him with the recall of Mr. Middleton, and the appointment of Col. Champion. *Oct.* 26.	260
Hastings. Middleton. Champion.	78.—The Governor-General, in conformity with his minute (*above para.* 69), produces the several original official letters from Col. Champion and Mr. Middleton, and states that copies are being made, for the perusal of Council, of his own official letters to those gentlemen. *Oct.* 28.	261

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Clavering. Monson. Francis. 79.—Protest by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis against the Governor-General's refusal to produce the whole of his correspondence with Mr. Middleton and Colonel Champion. 262

Observe that, on arrival in India, they had found one-third of the Company's Military forces employed under Sujah-ad-dowlah in subduing an independent state, on the skirts of the mountains of Thibet, and so far north of Delhi, as not to be included in any map of Hindoostan.

Had ascertained that this expedition was founded on no specific treaty; but, resulted only from a verbal agreement between the Vizir and Governor; Believe the policy of the expedition to be contrary to the orders of the Court.

Consider that the Governor was bound, by former regulations, to lay the whole correspondence before the former Council and that he should have sent no letters, at any time, without the sanction of the Select Committee.

Observe that the course he had adopted was inconsistent with the principles of the head of a free Government, and tended to convert a public minister and officer of the State into a private agent, thereby lessening the dignity of the Council and rendering their appointment unnecessary.

Conclude with a solemn protest against the Governor-General for refusing to produce the correspondence. *Oct.* 28.

Clavering. Champion. Rohillas. 80.—A series of proposals, by General Clavering, submitted for the consideration of the Board and intended as instructions for the guidance of Colonel Champion. 270

(1.) *Is to apply to the Vizir for the* 40 *lakhs due for the Rohilla war.*

(2.) *Also, for further sums due under the treaty of Benares.*

(3.) *To demand* 20 *lakhs at once, and the balance in twelve months.*

(4.) *Should the Vizir refuse compliance, is to retire, with the army, into the Company's territories.*

(5.) *After the conclusion of the present negotiation, is to return to Oude, and, if not required there for the defence of the Nawab's territory, to proceed with the Brigade to Dinapore.*

(6.) *Is to inform the Vizir that a Resident will be sent to his Court, and that the Council will adhere to the treaties of Allahabad and Benares.*

(7.) *Provides for suspending the foregoing orders, if he should deem it necessary for the preservation of the army.* *Oct.* 28.

Champion. Vizir. Fyzulla Khan. 81.—Col. Champion to Select Committee. Reports ratification of a treaty of peace between the Vizir and Fyzulla Khan. The latter to have a jaghire of Rs. 14,75,000, in the Rohilla country, with liberty to keep 5000 men in arms and is to pay the Vizir half of his treasure. *Oct.* 31. 275

Fyzulla Khan. 82.—Same to same. *Encloses,* 276

Vizir. Treaty. (1.) *Copy of the treaty referred to in foregoing, under the seals of Col. Champion, the Vizir, and Fyzulla Khan.* *Oct.* 31.

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Hastings.	83.—Minute by the Governor-General on General Clavering's proposals *(above para. 80.)* Assents to the second and third. Objects to all the others. Remarks, on the fifth, that the withdrawal of the army is unnecessary, that it would be a gross breach of faith and would tend, in the estimation of the people of the country, to bring the late administration into contempt. *Oct.* 31.	283
Barwell.	84.—Minute by Mr. Barwell, on the same subject. Supports the view taken by the Governor. *Oct.* 31.	293
Clavering.	85.—Order of Council on General Clavering's proposals. Agreed to. *Oct.* 31.	307
Francis.	86.—Further proposal by Mr. Francis: That Colonel Champion be directed to execute his instructions, with as much respect to the Vizir as may be found consistent with the firm execution of his orders. *Agreed to.* *Oct.* 31.	321
Champion.	87.—Council to Colonel Champion. Instruct him, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. *Oct.* 31.	322
Hastings.	88.—The Governor-General to Saubajee Boosla. Informs him of the change in the Government. *Oct.* 31.	328
	89.—Same to Maharany Dirriaboy. To same effect. *Oct.* 31.	331
	90.—Same to Nizam-ul-Mullick. To same effect. *Oct.* 31.	332
	91.—Same to the Vizir. To same effect. *Oct.* 31.	333
	92.—Same to Mobaruk-ul-Dowlah and Munney Begum. To same effect. *Oct.* 31.	335
Hastings. Vizir. Brooke.	93.—Minute by the Governor-General. Suggests the expediency of employing an active and experienced English officer to command a partizan corps in the service of the Vizir, and to take the place, in the Vizir's army, of the French officers whom he had lately dismissed. Proposes Captain Brooke for this service. *Nov.* 3.	339
Brooke.	94.—Governor-General to Captain Brooke. Notifies his appointment, in accordance with the foregoing. Directs him to proceed at once to the head-quarters of the Vizir's army. *Nov.* 3.	342
Brooke. Council.	95.—Order of Council on foregoing. Sanction the employment of Captain Brooke, in the manner stated, as the Governor's credit is in a manner pledged to the Vizir for the appointment; but observe, that it does not exactly coincide with the system, which they wish to adopt, of a mere defensive policy. *Nov.* 3.	347
Chevalier.	96.—M. Chevalier, Chandernagore, to Council. Complimentary letter on the change of Government. *Nov.* 3.	347
Clavering. Hastings. Vizir.	97.—Minute by General Clavering. Replies to the Governor General's remarks on para. 5, of his resolutions *(above para. 83.)* Endeavours to show that the withdrawal of the brigade to Dinapore, should not be considered a breach of faith. *Nov.* 3.	350
Francis. Vizir.	98.—Minute by Mr. Francis, on the same subject. Contends that the stipulated sum of 40 lakhs from the Vizir being now due	354

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to the Company, there can be no injustice in applying for payment, and failing payment, the Council are justified in withdrawing the brigade. 354

Differs from Mr. Barlow in thinking that the Council are bound to guarantee and support the Vizir in the possession of the Rohilla country; observing, that the English have acted not as allies, in the transaction, but as mercenaries, that they gave their services for a stipulated sum, to be paid in the event only of success, and that having earned their money, they may justly exact payment and withdraw.

Observe, that if the paragraph in the Vizir's letter, securing to himself the sole control regarding the dismissal of the Brigade, had the sanction of the most solemn treaty, he would reject it with disdain, as having been made in direct opposition to the policy of the Court of Directors. *Nov.* 3.

Champion. Rohillas. 99.—Colonel Champion (Oct. 11,) to Council. States that he has not employed any person, under his command, to interfere between Fyzulla Khan and the Vizir, except at the request of the latter. Describes the strong position which the Rohilla army had occupied. *Nov.* 7. 369

Champion. Brigade. 100.—Same (Oct. 13th,) to same. Reports a countermarch of the Brigade and arrival at the Ganges. *Nov.* 7. 371

Champion. Fyzulla Khan. Vizir. 101.—Same (Oct. 14th.) to same. Reports the final termination of the negotiations with Fyzulla Khan, and payment by the latter, of 15 lakhs to the Vizir; who was to transfer the same, in part liquidation of his debt to the Company. Also, the approaching return of the Vizir to Fyzabad and of the English Brigade to Ranaghat. *Nov.* 7. 372

Dutch. Saltpetre. 102.—D. & C. Hooghly to Council. Apply for the Dutch share of the Patna saltpetre. Observe that they have hitherto received less than the stipulated amount, and request a more just division on the present occasion. *Nov.* 7. 375

Dutch. Saltpetre. 103.—Reply to foregoing. Are unable to increase the Dutch share of saltpetre without the orders of the Court of Directors. *Nov.* 7. 376

Nazars. 104.—The Governor-General submits to Council 146 gold mohurs and Rs. 327, which he had received as nazars during the preceding three months, and proposes that the same be passed to the credit of the Company. *Nov.* 7. 377

Nazars. 105.—Order of Council on foregoing. The nazars in question to be paid into the treasury, and all future nazars to be treated in the same way. *Nov.* 7. 378

Burdwan. French. 106.—C. & C. Burdwan to Council. State that the agent of the French Company at Midnapore had given shelter to a native, accused of assault, and had beaten the cutchery servants sent to apprehend him. Had, in consequence, directed a summons to be served on the French agent to appear at the Faujdari Adalat to answer this charge. Ask for instructions in case he should refuse compliance. *Nov.* 8. 384

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French.	107.—Reply to foregoing. If the native referred to, be not given up, the Naib is to surround the house of the French agent, and allow no egress until the man be captured. *Nov.* 8.	390
Middleton. Vizir.	108.—Mr. Middleton, to Governor General. Reports the departure of the Vizir on his return to Fyzabad. *Encloses,* *Nov.* 8.	393
	(1.) *Nawab Sujah-ad-dowlah (Sep.* 14.*) to the Governor-General. Promises that on the day he arrives at Fyzabad, he will discharge, in full, his debt to the Company.*	
Champion.	109.—Council to Colonel Champion. Direct him to leave the army and follow the Nawab to Fyzabad for the purpose of carrying out his former instructions *(above para.* 87.*)*	
Hastings. Brigade.	110.—Minute by the Governor-General. Suggests an alteration in the former instructions to Colonel Champion, *(above para.* 87.*)* by which a discretionary power may be given to the commander of the 2nd Brigade to continue at Ranaghat until the Vizir's government shall be effectually established in Rohilcund. Observes that the return of the Brigade, at the present juncture, to Oude would be construed, by the native chiefs, as a disapproval, by the present government, of the policy of their predecessors and might induce Fyzulla Khan to recommence the war. *Nov.* 8.	397
Grady. Vizir. Benares.	111.—Mr. Grady, (Fyzabad, Oct. 24th,) to Council. Reports receipt of 10 lakhs from the Vizir as part payment of his debt to the Company. *Nov.* 8.	404
Champion. Gailliez.	112.—Colonel Champion, (Oct. 23rd) to Council. Reports intention to return to Calcutta, making over charge of the 2nd Brigade to Colonel Gailliez. *Nov.* 14.	413
Gailliez.	113.—Same (Oct. 24th) to same. Encloses copy of the instructions he had given to Colonel Gailliez, on resigning the command. *Nov.*14.	414
Danes.	114.—Danish Council, Fredericknagore, to Council. Complimentary letter on the appointment of the new Government. *Nov.* 14.	428
Dutch.	115.—D. & C. Hooghly to Council. To same effect. *Nov.* 14.	430
Francis. Hastings.	116.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Comments on the modification proposed by the Governor General (*above para.* 110) in the instructions to be sent to the commander of the 2nd Brigade. Observes that the Governor-General supports his proposal on the ground of general policy, without pretending that the Government are bound to preserve the Vizir in possession of his newly-acquired territory. Thinks the reasons stated for the proposal are insufficient. Contends that the Rohilla country is completely subdued; that, as Ranaghat is only 60 miles from Oude, the Brigade will be as serviceable to the Vizir in the latter as in the former place; while, on the other hand, if the Mahrattas should attack the Vizir's dominions, it will be of the first importance to have the Brigade in Oude, and close to the quarter from whence such an attack would be likely to proceed. *Nov.* 14.	433
Clavering. Monson.	117.—Minutes by Colonel Monson, and General Clavering on the same subject. Dissent from the Governor-General's proposal. *Nov.* 14.	442

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	118.—Resolution of Council on same. Rejected by a majority. [*Mr. Barwell alone supporting the Governor-General.*] *Nov.* 14.	445
Supreme Court.	119.—Mr. Jarrell, Attorney at Law, to Council. Forwards copy of a deposition, in consequence of which the Supreme Court of Judicature had issued a writ of Habeas Corpus against an Armenian,* employed under the Company, to produce in Court 15 ryots, whom he had confined near Dacca. *Nov.* 21.	456
Supreme Court. Habeas Corpus. Hastings.	120.—Minute by the Governor-General on foregoing. Observes that the Armenian in question, being neither a British subject nor the servant of a British subject, is not amenable to the Supreme Court. Points out the injury likely to occur, in the collection of the Company's revenue, if their farmers are interfered with when dealing with their ryots in accordance with ancient custom; that if the Armenian has exceeded his powers in the matter, the country Courts are competent to give redress. Proposes that the opinion of the Company's Attorney be taken as to whether the Armenian may resist the order of the Supreme Court. *Council support the Governor-General in this opinion.* *Nov.* 21.	460
Supreme Court.	121.—Opinion of the Company's Attorney on foregoing. Considers that the Armenian may resist the writ of the Supreme Court, pleading that he is not amenable to its jurisdiction and supporting the plea by an affidavit and other evidence. *Nov.* 21.	467
Supreme Court.	122.—Council to C. & C. Dacca. Direct them to instruct the Armenian to resist the writ of the Supreme Court, provided he can declare on oath that he is neither an agent nor servant of the Company nor of any British subject. *Nov* 21.	474
Barwell. Francis.	123.—Minute by Mr. Barwell. Considers the reply by Mr. Francis (*above para.* 116) to the Governor-General's proposal. Comments strongly on the attitude assumed by the majority of the Council, in the matter of the Rohilla war; observing, that their conduct appears rather in the light of a reprobation of the measures of the late administration than leading to any real benefit to the Company. Upholds this conclusion by several extracts from Mr. Francis's minute. Considers at considerable length, and unreservedly defends, the policy which led to the Rohilla war. Points out the precipitate conduct of the Council, who, without reading Mr. Middleton's correspondence, which lay unopened before them, and while in hourly expectation of hearing that a satisfactory arrangement had been come to with the Vizir, enter into resolutions which either precipitate or counteract all the former measures. Shows that the natural result of such a policy will be to excite distrust and jealousy in the mind of the Vizir, and even lead to the evasion of his engagements with the Company. Concludes by expressing his entire dissent from the opinions of the majority of the Board. *Nov.* 21.	478
Francis.	124.—Minute by Mr. Francis on foregoing. Observes that he did undoubtedly mean to assert a strong disapprobation of the	487

* This person would appear to have been a farmer of Salt under the Company, but not a paid servant.

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measures of the late administration, and that the terms in which he expressed himself are mild and moderate in comparison with what he really thinks of their conduct. Considers it to be his duty freely to express his opinion in Council, but denies having intended any personal offence to any member of the Government. *Nov.* 21.

Hughes. French. 125.—Sir Ed. Hughes, to Council. Enquires, at the request of Lord Rochford, for the opinion of Council on the intelligence, sent in a former letter, (*above para.* 57) concerning the movements of the French. *Nov.* 28. 490

French. Chevalier. 126.—Reply to foregoing. Council think it probable that M. Chevalier had proposed to the French Government to attack Bengal, as stated by the informer, but attach no importance to the project, which they consider to be the visionary scheme of a sanguine and ambitious man. *Nov.* 28. 493

Clavering. Monson. Francis. 127.—General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors. Minutely describe the conduct of the late administration, in the matter of the Rohilla war. Endeavour to shew that the policy, on that occasion, was a departure from the defensive attitude which the Court of Directors had repeatedly enjoined. Point out the injustice of attacking an unoffending people for the sake of plunder, or to increase the possessions of an avaricious ally. Dwell, at considerable length, on all the supposed horrors and cruelties of the war. Justify their own opposition, during the recent debates, to the Governor-General, and conclude with a consideration of all the reasons which had been advanced, by the Governor-General, in favour of the measure. *Dec.* 8. 495

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Nuzars. 128.—Same to same. Give reasons for refusing nuzars. State that, in the establishment of their personal expenses and the regulation of their families, they have endeavoured to set an example of economy, which was much needed in the settlement.

Refer to having sanctioned the appointment of Captain Brooke, (*above para.* 95) solely from personal respect to the Governor-General.

Appeal to the foregoing minute as a sufficient answer to Mr. Barwell's assertion, that they had not examined the correspondence on the subjects of the Rohilla war. *Dec.* 8. 550

Clavering. Monson. Francis. 129.—Same to Mr. Wheeler.* Comment on certain points in the general letter from the late administration to the Court of Directors, dated Oct. 17th, which, they observe, bears evidence of having been written after the late discussions in the Council.

Declare that their opposition to the Governor-General, had arisen from the new and unexpected state of the political relations of the country and not from personal dislike. Anticipate that it will extend, also, to other important branches of the administration. Suggest, therefore, that the orders of the Court of Directors upon the points now in dispute shall be clear, precise and peremptory. State, that if the Court support Mr. Hastings, it will 555

* Chairman of the Court of Directors.

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indicate the establishment of a new policy, and it will then be the duty of the writers either to alter all the ideas, which they had already received from the Court, or, which they conceive will be more for the interests of the Company, to resign the service. *Dec.* 8.

Clavering. Monson. Francis.

130.—Extracts of several letters, from the late President and Council, in their Secret Department to the Court of Directors, appended to the foregoing. *Dec.* 8. 564

Hastings. Finances.

131.—The Governor-General to the Court of Directors. States that the accompanying minute (*below* 132) professes to be a justification of the late campaign, and an examination of the acts of the new Council. 568

Gives a brief financial sketch of the Government, as compared with its position at the end of 1773. Shows that during the year 1774, the receipts had increased by three lakhs, and the expenditure has been reduced by forty-eight lakhs,—twenty-three lakhs in the Civil, and the balance in the Military service;—that provision had been made for an increased investment; that the bonded debt had been reduced by fifteen lakhs; that they had a Treasury balance of eighty lakhs, and that seventy lakhs were then due from the Vizir. Glances at the several campaigns undertaken by Government since 1773.

Observes on the painful situation in which he is placed by the new Council, and announces his determined resolution to retain his place, until the justice of the Court shall decide between him and his opponents.

Appeals, in vindication of his acts, to the fact that they were adopted for the benefit of the Company and for the national honor, and asserts that they have been productive of both to the utmost reach of his wishes. *Dec.* 8.

Hastings. Rohillas. Vizir.

132.—Minute by the Governor-General referred to in the foregoing. 576

Describes, at length, the policy, which commencing in 1772 terminated in the Rohilla war. Fixes the first declared intention of the Vizir to invade Rohilcund, at the termination of the Mahratta war of 1773; when the Rohillas, who had been protected by the Vizir, for a consideration of 40 lakhs, refused to make good their engagements; and further, were suspected of intriguing with the Mahrattas against the Vizir. States that the Vizir applied, at that time, for assistance to the English; that the Council were favourable to the project, thinking it afforded a fair occasion to improve the terms of their alliance with the Vizir, to secure more equitable compensation for occasional services, and to free the Company from the embarrassments to which they might be subjected by retaining the property and possession of the remote districts of Korah and Allahabad.

Extracts, a letter from himself to the Vizir, dated April 21st, 1773, in which he refers to a previous proposal of the latter;

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Hastings. Rohillas. Vizir.

to pay the Company 50 lakhs for aid in subduing the Rohillas and implies that this aid will be afforded, if the Vizir, on his part, will enter into a favourable agreement with the Company, and suggests a personal interview to arrange the terms of the same.

Observes that this resulted in an interview at Benares, at which he encouraged the Vizir in his designs against the Rohillas, and pointed out the advantages of the project; but, objected to the employment of the Company's troops, contrary to the direct orders of the Court, in remote schemes of conquest, without such favourable conditions, as would be likely to obviate their displeasure. That he further pointed out that the Company retained an additional Brigade for the Vizir's assistance and that, after much discussion, he had obtained a promise from the Vizir to pay monthly, for the support of the Brigade, Rs. 210,000, which he (the Governor) looked upon in the light of a perpetual Military Fund.

That having obtained this, he readily consented to the Vizir's project against the Rohillas, and stipulated that the Company were to receive 40 lakhs for the service.

That the latter agreement was no sooner made than repented of by the Vizir, at whose request the project against the Rohillas was suspended for a time; the Governor considering himself bound to afford aid for the purpose on any future occasion.

That after his return to Calcutta, a number of circumstances combined to favour the renewal of the project; amongst which, he classes, the internal dissensions of the Mahrattas,—rendering their interference unlikely; the weakness of the king; the open and undefended state of the Rohilla country; the financial difficulties of the Company at home, shewn by the repeated applications of the Court for ample remittances, which the Council were unable to supply, as the income of the country, for many years, had been inadequate to its expenses; and the fact that the project, if successful, would free the Vizir from a troublesome neighbourhood and strengthen his position.

Glances briefly at the agreements which he made with the Vizir, in the beginning of 1774, and the progress and termination of the war.

Recapitulates the objections which had been urged against the propriety of the undertaking, which he classes under the following heads.

1*st.* *That it was contrary to the express, peremptory and repeated orders of the Company.* 592

2*nd.* *That it was contrary to the repeated declarations and promises of the Board.*

3*rd.* *That it was unjust.*

4*th.* *That it exposed the Company to the hazard of an indefinite or an endless war.*

5*th.* *That it might have involved the Company in a war with the Mahrattas and may still draw on them their further resentment.*

6*th.* *That by a removal of the 3rd part of the whole Military*

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Establishment to so great a distance, the Company's Provinces were exposed to danger.

7th. That by aggrandizing the Vizir, it might render him a dangerous neighbour and deprive the Company of the benefits of his alliance.

8th. That it was resolved on precipitately without a formal treaty; the conditions appearing only in a letter from the Vizir, where they are loosely expressed and liable to evasion.

9th. That the condition, which the Vizir expresses, that the Brigade should never depart without his permission, was an instance of arrogance in him, and of an unbecoming submission in the late administration, and might prove the cause of the troops being detained for ever.

Considers and endeavours to answer these objections in detail. Recapitulates, at considerable length, the disunion in the Council since the arrival of the new members. Dwells on the injurious tendency of this, in weakening the respect of the people of the country, and exciting the jealousy and distrust of the Vizir. States and answers the various complaints, brought against him by the new members, on the ground of not having been received on their arrival with suitable respect, and concludes with an earnest appeal to the justice of the Court. *Dec.* 8.

Barwell. 133.—Minute by Mr. Barwell. Briefly states his full concurrence in the wisdom of the policy pursued by the late administration, and points out the injury done by the precipitate measures of the present Council. *Dec.* 8. 632

Dunop. Clavering. French. 134.—Correspondence between General Clavering and a certain Count Dunop, who describes himself as a traveller holding a commission in the French army, and complains of want of courtesy, on the part of the General, in refusing to receive a visit of ceremony which he had offered to pay him; and demands gentlemanly satisfaction for the same. The General replies that he (the Count) is not entitled to be treated as a gentleman; in support of which, he refers to a report that the Count had served, as a secret agent of the French, at Hamburgh during the last war. *Dec.* 9. 638

Dunop. Clavering. 135.—Order of Council on foregoing. Approve of the proceedings of the General in this matter. *Dec.* 9. 662

Dunop. Council. French. 136.—Council to French Commandant, Chandernagore. Remark on the extreme impropriety of Count Dunop's conduct, in asking any personal explanation, from a member of the Government, for acts done in his public capacity. State that if Count Dunop be found outside the bounds of the French factory and within the British jurisdiction, Council will infer that he continues to be a secret agent of the French Government and will treat him accordingly. *Dec.* 9. 663

Smith. Hyder Ally. 137.—General Smith, (Madras, Nov. 17th,) to General Clavering. Mentions that Hyder Ally has been collecting a large army in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. Estimates its strength at 12,000 667

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	horse, 12,000 Sepoys, armed with European firelocks, 10,000 matchlock men, 150 European troopers, 150 European gunners, and a large park of artillery. *Dec.* 12.	
Gailliez. Vizir. Courts Martial.	138.—Col. Gailliez* (Nov. 16th) to Council. States that the Vizir had written requesting him to march the troops to the banks of the Ganges, opposite to Furruckabad; and that he was about to comply with the request. Asks for power to hold General Courts Martial. *Dec.* 12.	668
Gailliez. Courts Martial.	139.—Reply to foregoing. Forward a commission for holding General Courts Martial. *Dec.* 12.	671
Champion.	140.—Col. Champion, (Cawnpore, Nov. 10th,) to the Governor-General. Replies to the letter dated Oct. 11th. States that the Committee's instructions have become unnecessary; and that he had forwarded the Governor's letter to the king. *Dec.* 12.	671
Champion. Gailliez.	141.—Same, (Benares Nov. 14th) to Council. Replies to Council's letter, dated Oct. 31st. *Encloses,* *Dec.* 12.	673
	(1.) *Col. Champion to Col. Gailliez. Instructs him how to proceed, on the recall of Mr. Middleton. Suggests the withdrawal of the troops within the limits of Oude.*	
Champion. Hastings.	142.—Order of Council. Direct Col. Champion to furnish copies of his whole correspondence with the Governor-General, including letters received from February to December, 1774. *(The Governor and Mr. Barwell dissent.)* *Dec.* 12.	677
Champion.	143.—Council to Col. Champion. Apply for the correspondence in accordance with foregoing. *Dec.* 12.	678
Middleton.	144.—Mr. N. Middleton, (Lucknow, Nov. 19th,) to Council. Replies to the letter of Council, dated Oct. 31st. Notifies his approaching return to the Presidency. *Dec.* 12.	678
Chevalier. Dunop.	145.—M. Chevalier to Council. Replies to Council's letter regarding Count Dunop (*above para.* 136). Declines to express an opinion on the personal part of the quarrel; but, protests strongly against the violent measures which the Council had threatened to employ against the Count. *Dec.* 15.	684
Gailliez.	146.—Colonel Gailliez to Council. Replies to orders of Council, dated Oct. 31st. Announces intention of withdrawing the army within the province of Oude. Apprehends that the Council do not expect him to leave the army and follow Sujah-ad-dowlah to Fyzabad. *Dec.* 15.	687
Vizir. Resident.	147.—Minute by the Governor-General. Proposes to appoint a Civil resident at the Vizir's Court, in succession to Mr. Middleton. *Dec.* 15.	689
Polier. Francis. Clavering. Monson.	148.—Minute by Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis. Point out that Major Polier, who had been employed in the Vizir's country, as a surveyor, was reported to have joined the army under Nujuf Khan, and to have taken an important part in the	690

* Succeeded Col. Champion in command of the 2nd Brigade then employed in Rohilcund.

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seige of Agra. Enquire if this was done under the authority of the Governor and Council. *Dec.* 19.

Polier. Foreigners. 149.—Minute by the Governor-General in reply to foregoing. Defends the employment of Major Polier, in the manner stated, on the ground that, although a most deserving officer, being a foreigner, he was debarred promotion in the Company's service. Refers to other officers, similarly employed, and enquires what course Council intend to take regarding them. *Dec.* 19. 691

Fort St. George. 150.—P. & C. Fort St. George to Council. Offer congratulations on the change of Government and promise to prepare an accurate account of the state of the Madras Presidency for the information of the Council. *Dec.* 19. 697

Officers. Petition. 151.—Field officers, 2nd Brigade, to the Governor-General. Enclose a petition; and appeal for redress to his justice. *Dec.* 19. 699

Officers. Prize money. 152.—Enclosure to foregoing. Pray for a reconsideration of the order of Council (*above page* 15 *para.* 43) declining the offer of prize money made by Sujah-ad-dowlah to the army. *Dec.* 19. 701

Prize money. Hastings. 153.—Minute by the Governor-General on foregoing. Thinks that the army cannot demand prize money. But, in consideration of their good service and of their decent and temperate disposition in the matter, he is willing to recommend the case to the favorable consideration of the Hon'ble Court. Proposes that pending an answer, the money offered by the Vizir be received into the Treasury, and that the amount which each officer and man should receive be at once made public. *Subsequently agreed to. Dec.* 19. 707

Champion Vizir. Prize money. Brigade. Rohillas. 154.—Col. Champion to Council. Forwards two bonds from the Vizir,—one for 7 lakhs and the other for Rs. 50,000; the former intended as gratuity for the 2nd Brigade and the latter for the field officers who had served on the expedition against the Rohillas. Strongly advocates the justice of distributing this money as intended by the Vizir. Observes that the* Act of Parliament, supposed to prohibit prize money, was not published in Calcutta for two months after the Vizir's gift. Mentions having received three lakhs from the Vizir, as a personal gratuity, and having paid the same into the Treasury to the account of the Company; as he had no desire to receive more than his fair proportion with the other officers. Asks permission to resign the service and return to England. *Dec.* 19. 710

Hastings. Champion. Rohillas. 155.—Minute by the Governor-General. Proposes that Col. Champion and the other field officers, employed in the Rohilla war, be summoned before the Board and questioned regarding the campaign. *Dec.* 9. 718

Champion. Hastings. Rohillas. 156.—Col. Champion to Council. Replies to their Secretary's letter (*above para* 143). Declines, from considerations of delicacy to wards the Governor-General, to produce his correspondence on the subject of the Rohilla war. States that it would be unbecoming in 719

* Became law in India August 1st, 1774.

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	him to comply with the request of the Council after the Governor-General's refusal. Asks for copies of the questions to be proposed in accordance with foregoing. *Dec.* 19.	
Hastings. Champion.	157.—Minute by the Governor-General on foregoing. States that, if Col. Champion consents, he is prepared to submit the whole correspondence to the Council. Refuses to admit the plea of delicacy towards himself, being conscious that the correspondence contains nothing to his own discredit. Begs that Col. Champion may be again applied to. *Dec.* 19.	722
Champion. Rohillas.	158.—Council to Col. Champion. Enclose copy of foregoing and repeat demand for the correspondence. Decline to furnish him with copies of the questions, on the subject of the Rohilla war, as they intend to propose the same verbally. *Dec.* 19.	722
Hastings. Rohillas.	159.—A series of questions *(above para* 155*)*, proposed by the Governor-General, for the field officers. *Dec.* 19.	724
Leslie.	160.—Examination of Lt.-Col. Leslie, on foregoing. *Dec.* 19.	727
Hannay.	161.—Examination of Major Hannay, on same. *Dec.* 19.	743
Chevalier. Dunop.	162.—M. Chevalier to Council. Defends the character of Count Dunop against the accusations of General Clavering (*above para.* 134*) Encloses,* *Dec.* 19.	762
	(1.) *Count Dunop to Council. Begs Council not to condemn him unheard. Offers to submit his cause to their decision and not to appeal against it even to posterity.* *Dec.* 19.	766
Stewart. Resident. D'Oylay.	163.—Minute by the Governor-General. Proposes the Hon'ble F. Stewart, for the office of Resident at the Vizir's Court with Sir John D'Oylay as his assistant. [*Proposal rejected.*] *Dec.* 21.	780
Francis. Middleton.	164.—Minute by Mr. Francis on foregoing. Observes that when he voted for the recall of Mr. Middleton, he was not influenced by any personal feelings against that gentleman; nor was he aware of any circumstance which rendered him unfit to be re-appointed; that he had voted for his recall because he was represented as being the private agent of the Governor-General. *Dec.* 21.	782
Stewart. Resident.	165.—Minutes on the same subject by the other members. *(Mr. Barwell supports the proposal. General Clavering and Mr. Monson oppose it.)* *Dec.* 21.	784
Clavering. Bristow. Vizir. Resident.	166.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes Mr. J. Bristow for the office of Resident at the Vizir's Court. *(Agreed to by the majority; the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell recording their objections.)* *Dec.* 21.	787
Hannay. Adjutant. General. Clavering.	167.—Minute by the Governor-General. States that General Clavering had refused to retain Major Hannay, in the capacity of Adjutant General to the army. Observes that Major Hannay had received his appointment from the late administration and should only be removed by the Council. Requests General Clavering to state his objections to the appointment. [*The General promises to comply at the next meeting.*] *Dec.* 21.	790

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Gailliez.	168.—Colonel Gailliez to Council. Replies to orders dated Nov. 8th. Is about to return, with the Brigade, within the limits of Oude. *Dec.* 21.	791
Shah Alum. Tribute. Bengal.	169.—Minute by the new members of Council. Report having received letters from the Emperor Shah Alum and Mujud-ul-Dowlah, on behalf of the king, representing that the tribute for Bengal is withheld and desiring that a speedy determination be taken concerning it. *Dec.* 21.	792
Champion. Hastings.	170.—Col. Champion to Council. Replies to the Secretary's letter of the 19th Inst. States that his refusal to produce the correspondence was a simple act of politeness to the Governor-General for similar courtesy on his part; and that personally he has no objection to comply. *Dec.* 28.	793
Champion. Rohillas.	171.—Personal examination of Colonel Champion on the subject of the Rohilla war. States, as his opinion, that the plunder of Rohilcund amounted to a crore and a half of Rupees, and that the value of the acquired territory was between 70 and 80 lakhs. *Dec.* 28.	795
Champion.	172.—Col. Champion permitted to resign the service. *Dec.* 28.	804
Fort St. George.	173.—G. and C. Fort St. George, to Council. *Enclose,*	804
French.	(1.) *General letter.*	
Mastyn.	(2.) *Copy of a letter from Mr. Mastyn, Resident at Poonah, to the Select Committee.*	
Mohammed Khan.	(3.) *Copy of the treaty between the French and the Nawab Mohammed Khan.*	
Dutch.	(4.) *Copy of a treaty between the Dutch and the same.*	
Travancore.	(5.) *Copy of agreement between the king of Travancore and the same.* *Dec.* 28.	
Clavering. Adjutant General. Hannay.	174.—Minute by General Clavering. Replies to the Governor-General's question regarding the Adjutant General (*above para.* 167.) States that he means himself to perform the duties of the office and therefore does not require an Adjutant General. Observes further, that Major Hannay's appointment was illegal; as it was ordered that no appointment, having a salary of more than £100 a year, should be made without the sanction of the Court of Proprietors; whereas, the salary of the Adjutant General was Rs. 250 per mensem and had not been sanctioned by the Court. *Dec.* 28.	808
Hastings. Adjutant General. Hannay.	175.—Minute by the Governor-General on foregoing. Denies that General Clavering has the power to cancel an appointment made by the last administration. Observes that if the Regulation referred to by the General, be intended to apply to India, it is violated continually and that such had been the case, on several occasions, even with the present Government. *Dec.* 28.	809
Hannay. Brigade.	176.—Major Hannay to Council. Submits, in accordance with orders, a return of Europeans in the 2nd Brigade;—*Strength:* 34 cadets, 49 Sergeants, 24 Drummers, and 704 private soldiers. *Dec.* 28.	823

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Francis. Vizir. Resident.	177.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Requests Council to attach a suitable salary to the office of Resident at the Court of Sujah-ad-dowlah. (*Salary fixed at Sic. Rs. 1000 per mensem.*) *Dec.* 28.	823
Mahrattas. Poonah.	178.—Mr. Mastyn, Resident at Poonah, to Council. Describes the position and supposed plans of the Mahratta chiefs. Estimates Rojonath Rao's army at 40,000 men. *Dec.* 28.	825

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Champion. Hafiz Rahmet Khan.	Col. Champion to Council. Submits his correspondence with Hafiz Rahmet Khan, chief of the Rohillas, at the time of the invasion of Rohilcund. *Jan.* 2.	1
Hafiz Rahmet Khan. Champion. Vizir. Rohillas. Barker.	2.—Hafiz Rahmet Khan, to Col. Champion. [*Received April 12th,* 1774]. Refers to the services rendered to the Vizir by the Rohillas, on the occasion of the Mahratta war of 1773; describing how they had refused all alliance with the Mahrattas and, unassisted, defeated them. Also, to the treaty entered into between the Rohillas, the Vizir, and General Barker on behalf of the English. Pleads that he had never violated these engagements, although the Vizir has imbibed enmity against him. *Jan.* 2.	2
Champion. Hafiz Rahmet Khan.	3.—Same to same. *(Received April 18th).* Replies to Col. Champion's letter, dated April 13th. Repeats that he had never acted contrary to the Nawab's pleasure. Begs to know the Nawab's wishes, in order that he may endeavour to meet them. Asks for Col. Champion's favorable intercession. *Jan.* 2.	3
Champion Hafiz Rahmet Khan. Rohilcund.	4.—Same to same. *(Received April 19th).* Acknowledges the aid and friendship he has always received from the Vizir, but adds that the Rohillas have never been wanting in the dues of good wishes and amity; solemnly affirming that he had defeated the designs of the Vizir's enemies to the extent of his power. Appeals again to his conduct, in the matter of the Mahratta war, and the alliance of more than fifty years which had subsisted between himself and the Nawab. States that there are more than a lakh of Affghans in Rohilcund, and that they find it difficult to provide subsistence. *Jan.* 2.	4
Champion. Hafiz Rahmet Khan.	5.—*Same to same. *(Received April 22nd).* Repeats the arguments used in foregoing, and asks that a trusty accountant may be sent into Rohilcund, on behalf of the Vizir, to inform himself of their incomes and expenses. Appeals to the Nawab's power, reminding him that mercy shown to Mussalmans will be pleasing to God and his Prophet, and throws himself on his mercy for pardon. Appeals to Col. Champion, as powerful and a lover of justice, and implores his intercession. *Jan.* 2.	5

* To this letter the seals of the other Rohilla chiefs are attached.

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Champion. Hafiz Rahmet Khan.	6.—Col. Champion *(April 13th)* to Hafiz Rahmet Khan. Advises him, in all the desires and demands of the Nawab Vizir, to act conformably to his wishes. *Jan.* 2.	8
Champion. Hafiz Rahmet Khan. Vizir.	7.—Same *(April 19th)* to same. Asks, on behalf of the Vizir, for two crores of Rupees; recommending compliance. States that if he does not receive an answer on the same day, he will advance with the army on the morrow. *Jan.* 2.	8
Champion. Hafiz Rahmet Khan.	8.*—Same *(April 22nd)* to same. States that he had explained the whole matter to the Nawab Vizir, and that he expects his reply, which he hopes may be satisfactory, in a day or two. *Jan.* 2.	9
Champion. Field Officers.	9.—Col. Champion to Council. Encloses certain alterations in his answers to the gentlemen of the Board (*above page* 32, *para.* 171.) *Jan.* 2.	10
Hastings. Field Officers.	10.—Minute by the Governor-General. Objects to a question, asked by Mr. Francis and General Clavering at the examination of the Field Officers, on the ground that it revealed the opinion of the questioner and conveyed a censure on the late administration. *Jan.* 2.	13
Hastings. Field Officers. Francis.	11.—Observations by Mr. Francis, on foregoing. Observes,† with surprise, that the question as stated by the Governor-General was materially different from that which he (Mr. Francis) had proposed. States that he is not in the habit of asking such frivolous questions. Accuses the Governor-General of want of candour; inasmuch, as he had objected at the time, but afterwards withdrew his objection and insisted on the question being proposed. *Jan.* 2.	15
Clavering. Francis. Monson. Prize money. Vizir.	12.—Opinion of General Clavering, Mr. Francis and Colonel Monson, on the Vizir's donation to the army (*above page* 30, *para.* 153.) Concur with the Governor-General in referring the matter to the Court of Directors, but observe on the difficult position to which the acts of the late administration have reduced the present Government by placing them, in this matter, between the strict prohibition of the law and the earnest desires of the army. *Jan.* 2.	20
Middleton. Vizir.	13.—Mr. N. Middleton [*Fyzabad, Dec. 21st,* 1774] to the Governor-General. Reports receipt of 15 lakhs from the Vizir, on	23

* *Before this letter the following explanation is entered on the Consultations.*
"The Col. and Vizir esteeming Hafiz's letter No. 4 to be intended merely to gain time, as he expected to be joined with other troops, and having determined to fight the Rohillas on the morning, the following note was returned by his cossid to Hafiz Rahmet."

† *Question as described by the Governor-General.*
"Whether Major Hannay did not think it natural that they (the Rohillas) should form such a resolution (i. e. of giving no quarter) against a nation which, without provocation, invaded their country with an avowed design to conquer it, for a prince whom, in their conception, the Rohillas particularly feared and detested."

Question as stated by Mr. Francis.
"You said that several of the prisoners had informed you that they had intended to give no quarter; do you think it natural that they should form such a resolution against a nation which, in their conception, without a provocation, invaded their country with an avowed design to conquer it for a prince, whom they (the Rohillas) particularly detested and feared?

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Subsidy. account of the Company. Mentions the serious indisposition of his Excellency. *Jan.* 2.

Grady. Benares. Vizir. Cheyt Singh. 14.—Secretary of Council to Mr. Grady.* Calls for an account of the money he had received from the Vizir under the treaty. Asks if five lakhs of the same had been received from Rajah Cheyt Singh, and what was the currency of the whole. *Jan.* 2. 27

Grady. Vizir. Benares. 15.—Reply to foregoing. Encloses the account asked for, observing that he had received ten lakhs at Fyzabad, and that a further sum of five lakhs, which he had not received, should have followed him to Patna. *Jan.* 11. 32

Chevalier. Dunop. Clavering. 16.—Council to M. Chevalier. Consent to examine Count Dunop's correspondence with a view to deciding between the Count and General Clavering (*above page* 31, *para.* 162.) *Jan.* 11. 34

Clavering. Sombre. Nujuf Khan. 17.—Minute by General Clavering. Refers to a statement, contained in a letter from the Emperor Shaw Allum, to the effect that Sombre had entered the service of Nujuf Khan. Proposes that the same be notified to the Court of Directors. *Jan.* 11. 36

Hastings. Nujuf Khan. Sombre. 18.—Minute by the Governor-General, on the same subject. Professes not to credit the report. Considers it unnecessary to mention it to the Court; as it can serve no purpose except as an argument to condemn the resolution of the late administration restoring Nujuf Khan's pension. But is willing to withdraw his objection, if it be stated that Council have no grounds for the charge beyond the intelligence in the king's letter. *Jan.* 11. 38

Hastings. Polier. Agra. 19.—Minute by the Governor-General. States that he had first heard of the Vizir's intention to employ Major Polier at the siege of Agra, in a letter from that gentleman, and that, to the best of his remembrance, in his reply to Major Polier, he had sanctioned the arrangement. *Jan.* 11.

Hastings. 20.—Governor-General to the Court of Directors. Transmits a reply, in defence of his own reputation, to the accusations contained in the separate letter from the majority of the Board, dated Nov. 30th, 1774 (*above page* 25, *para.* 127); observing, that every art of invective, of direct accusation, and secret insinuation had been employed to blacken his name. *Encloses,* *Jan.* 16. 40

(1.) *A comparative account of the state of the Company's debt and of the balance in their Treasuries, Oct.* 31*st*, 1773 *and Nov.* 30*th*, 1774. *Jan.* 16.

Hastings. Clavering. Francis. 21.—Reply, referred to in foregoing, by the Governor-General to Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis's separate address to the Court of Directors. 45

Monson. Contrasts the conduct of the majority of the Board with their avowed sentiments of friendship for, and confidence in their colleagues. 46

Hastings. Rohillas. Takes exception to the application of the word "nation" to the Rohillas; whom he describes as a tribe of Affghan free-booters, 47

* Written at the suggestion of the General and Mr. Francis.

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Hastings. who had conquered Rohilcund some sixty years previously, and, ever since, had lived upon the fruits of the country without taking part in the cultivation or manufactures.

Rohillas. Benares. Observes that the design of reducing the Rohillas, formed a part of the original draft of the Benares treaty. 49

Rohillas. Vizir. That the Vizir afterwards abandoned the design, fearing lest it would disable him from fulfilling his engagements for Korah and Allahabad. 50

Hastings. Rohillas. Vizir. That the design having been abandoned, or more correctly never adopted, it was unnecessary to record the transaction in the proceedings; observing, that the advantages drawn from the Vizir's eagerness to pursue it, were happily retained by the Company when the object of them had been struck out of the treaty, and that when the Vizir renewed the project, he (Mr. Hastings) thought it only just to point out these advantages to the Council.

Hastings. Rohillas. Points out the injustice of a charge brought against him, of not entering into a full discussion with his Council of the design against the Rohillas, when it was first proposed. This, he observes, amounts to blame for not seeing into futurity, as he never anticipated that the design would be matured. 52

Hastings. Rohillas. Vizir. Refers to his minute, dated Nov. 26th, 1773, and to the orders of the Council on the same.* 53

Points out the mutilated form in which this appears in the letter of the majority; so as to lead an uninformed reader to suppose, that he had urged, and the late administration had adopted, the measure on the ground of the promise to the Vizir, and in the hope that the conditions were so hard as to induce him to reject them; whereas, the Board rested their wish to avoid the expedition solely upon their doubts of the consequences which might personally affect themselves; at the same time that they were sensible of the advantages that it would secure to the Company. 54

Hastings. Rohillas. Vizir. Endeavours to clear the Vizir of the charges of cruelty and wanton outrage to the inhabitants of Rohilcund, which, he states, are chiefly founded on Col. Champion's report. Observes, that the Colonel's feelings were not always so tender, and refers to his conduct in 1764 when, in discharge of his duty, he destroyed upwards of a thousand villages in the Vizir's country. 57

Hastings. Brigade. Justifies the absolute control given to the Vizir in the retention or dismissal of the Brigade; observing, that the service to

* "Without entering into a discussion on the propriety of such an enterprise, on general principles; the Board see, in their full force, all the circumstances of doubt, as to its present expediency, which the president has so clearly set forth; and they are also sensible of the embarrassment, which he lies under, from what passed on the subject between him and the Vizir at Benares. They are equally solicitous to save the honor of the Company and to watch over its interests and, for these reasons, they approve of the letter now before them; which seems equally calculated to save both. The conditions, if accepted, would undoubtedly secure the greatest possible advantages from such an enterprise; but, they appear to them more calculated to drive the Vizir into a refusal; which is what they trust in, as its most probable and infallible consequence, and what they wish for, as the proper result of their proposition in the present circumstances of affairs." *Minute of Council, Secret Consultations, Nov. 26th, 1773.*

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Vizir. be performed was entirely for the Vizir, and that it was consistent and unavoidable that he should direct the objects of it.

Hastings. Brigade. Vizir. Points out that the meaning of the word "master" in the Vizir's letter,* applying for the Brigade, had been misunderstood. Explains it as an idiomatic expression, meaning that the Brigade was not to remain or to leave without his permission. 64

Hastings. Rohilcund. Denies having defended the invasion of Rohilcund on the ground of the conveniency of possessing it. But adds, that when the advantages of acquisition were united with a just provocation, the most rigid speculator would approve of the action.

Thinks the acquisition of wealth to be amongst the reasons for taking up arms against his neighbours; but, denies having ever done so in an unjust cause. Adds "I never shall, except in a case of very notorious enormity, consent to take up arms in an unprofitable cause."

Hastings. Rohilcund. Vizir. Endeavours to prove that the acquisition of Rohilcund had improved the defences of the Vizir's dominions, on the ground that the Mahrattas could scarcely invade Rohilcund with success, if an English army were ready to oppose them; that bringing the Vizir's frontier nearer to the Mahrattas, for whom singly he would be no match, had rendered him more dependent on the English; and that the acquisition had strengthened the Company's influence and power; inasmuch, as Oude joined to Rohilcund formed a complete compact State, bounded by the Ganges and the mountains, and, with English aid, effectually protected from foreign invasions.

Hastings. Subsidy. Considers a deficiency in the subsidy from the Vizir owing to a difference between Siccas and the currency of Oude. 70

Hastings. Rohillas. Recapitulates the answers he had given to the charge of inconsistency, in the matter of the Rohilla war, brought against the late administration; adding, that the defence of Rohilcund in 1773 and the attack of the same country in 1774, tended to the uniform object of checking the Mahrattas. 72

Hastings. Resident. Champion. Strongly comments on the charge of having objected to Col. Champion's appointment to the Residency of Oude on the ground of his being a soldier. States that he objected, because such an arrangement would cut off every other avenue of communication between the Vizir and the English Government. 73

Hastings. Rohillas. Civil servants. Defends the Civil servants against a charge of having involved the Company in schemes of impolitic conquest; observing, that the question of the Rohilla war was first raised between the Vizir and General Barker. 74

Hastings. Rohillas. Shows that the aim of the Select Committee in their minute of Jan. 7, 1773, was to allay the Vizir's fears by proving that the Rohillas would never abandon themselves wholly to the Mahrattas; but denies that they had ever thought of justifying the treacherous conduct of the Rohillas. 75

Hastings. Vizir. Rohillas. Points out that an alliance with the Rohillas was necessary to the Vizir in 1773, and that prudence alone had prevented, at that time, the attack on Rohilcund. 76

* "I am the master in these affairs and the power of retaining or dismissing the English army is mine."—*Vizir to the Governor.*

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Hastings. Rohilcund.	Shows that it should be the policy of the Company to defend the Vizir in possession of Rohilcund.	77
Hastings. Allahabad. Korah.	Objects to re-open the question of the policy of selling Korah and Allahabad; observing, that, right or wrong, it is irrevocable and has no connection with the measures of the majority.	78
Hastings. Allahabad. Korah. Majority.	Observes that the terms of the sale and the acts which have been branded with the appellations of "pecuniary terms" and "hiring out of the troops" were known to the gentlemen of the majority before they left England. Contrasts the consistency of the majority in praising the late administration in exaggerated terms in England and censuring them as strongly, for the same acts, in India.	79
Hastings. Brigade. Subsidy.	Vindicates the expediency of the stipulation for the monthly subsidy (Rs. 210,000) for the expenses of the Brigade; showing that the treaty of 1765 had been a source of vast expense to the Company; whereas, the treaty of Benares (1773) placed the alliance on a ground of reciprocal advantage. Also, that the subsidy was not a new act, as it was also provided for, to a small extent (Rs. 30,000 per mensem), in the treaty of 1765.	79
Hastings, Majority.	As a general reflection on the address of the majority of the Council, observes that their principal objection, against the acts of the late administration, appears to be that they had allowed the Company to acquire any pecuniary advantages from their political relations. Supports this view from a consideration of the several charges brought forward by the majority.	81
Hastings. Nujuf Khan. Polier.	Refers to the employment of Major Polier, at the siege of Agra. Observes that he (the Governor-General) is favourably disposed towards Nujuf Khan, who is bound both by inclination and interest to the Company.	84
Hastings. Finances. Bengal.	Considers, the argument of the majority.* "That the natural resources of Bengal having failed, the existence of the British empire in India is at its crisis and the attempt to save it by external remedies, which are unnatural, will but precipitate its ruin." Endeavours to show the fallacy of this reasoning and defends the policy of meeting the financial difficulties of the country by seeking relief by external means. Refers to the financial difficulties of the late administration, and defends the means adopted to meet them by the success of the result.	85
	Concludes with observing, that, although the address of the majority professes to be a justification of their own measures, and a condemnation of the late administration, there is not a single word therein which defends, or aims to defend, their measures. *Jan.* 16.	88
Hastings.	22.—Remarks by the Governor-General on the separate letter (dated Dec. 30th, 1774) of General Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors.	89
Hastings. Brooke.	States that he will demand Captain Brooke's recall; as he cannot allow declared feelings of respect for himself to weigh against the policy of the majority.	
Hastings.	Describes again the position of Major Polier in the service of	89

*Apparently not the words of the original; but, the construction which Mr. Hastings has put upon the argument.

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Polier.	the Vizir. States that he (the Governor-General) approved, at the time, of his employment at the siege of Agra.	
Hastings. Majority. Barwell.	Justifies the statement of Mr. Barwell, that the opinion of the majority was formed hastily, and without examining correspondence within their reach.	90
Hastings. Rohillas. Majority.	Considers the arguments of the majority to prove, that the last general letter to the Court, from the late administration, was written after date. Confesses that such had been the case and that parts were written with the design of obviating the objections which might be made to the propriety of the Rohilla war. *Jan.* 16.	92
Clavering, Monson, Francis.	23.—General Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors. Reply to the address of the Governor-General to the Court. Dated Dec. 3rd, 1774.	
Hastings.	Observe that they have not sufficient leisure to maintain a voluminous correspondence, concerning those measures of the Governor-General on which they have already expressed their opinions, but in justification to themselves reply to the charges which he had brought against them.	93
Clavering. Monson, Francis. Vizir. Rohillas.	Refer again to the minute of the Select Committee (*above, page* 36, *note*). Remark on this, that no rigid terms were proposed to the Vizir, such as would induce him to abandon his design against the Rohillas; inasmuch, as the monthly subsidy to the troops was provided for in the treaty of Benares, and as he had offered, when negociating for that treaty, 40 lakhs for the service of a Brigade in the Rohilla war.	94
Clavering. Monson, Francis. Rohillas.	Quote an extract, from one of the Vizir's letters,* which, they observe, settles the question as to the Governor-General's knowledge, from the first, of the real design of the Rohilla war.	95
Clavering. Monson, Francis. Rohillas. Hastings. Sullivan.	Comment on the introduction into the defence of an† extract from a private letter, (written to Mr. Sullivan, by the Governor on his return from Benares in 1773). Enquire how Mr. Hastings is to reconcile the known distress of the Company at home and abroad and the necessity of seeking any occasion to employ their forces, with his own description of the flourishing state of the Company's affairs in Bengal and the salutary effects which his administration had produced.	96
Clavering.	Mention that they have just remitted ten lakhs in specie to	98

* "When we concerted this design together, as I was determined to extirpate the Rohillas, I could not listen to any proposals of peace. Consider, my friend, that it was my absolute determination to extirpate the Rohillas, and that I requested an English force for that purpose."—*Vizir to Mr. Hastings.*

† "In substance, it amounts to this that although there were arguments which dissuaded him from the Rohilla war, yet there were others which would have made him very glad of any occasion to employ the Company's forces, that saved so much of their pay and of their expenses; on one side he fears the judgment which might be passed upon the measure at home, where he sees so much stress laid upon general maxims, and that his word will not be taken against the prevailing opinion of the Vizir's great power and treacherous designs against us. On the other side he states the favourableness of the opportunity afforded by the absence of the Mahrattas, the weak state of the Rohillas, which promised an easy conquest of them, and his idea of the Company's distress at home added to his knowledge of their wants abroad."—*Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis to the Court of Directors. Secret Consultations,* Vol. H. 3, page 96.

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Monson.Francis. Finances.	Bombay. Observe that the power to supply this is a symptom of a flowing treasury, but that the fact of making remittances in specie proves that the trade to the westward is ruined.	
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Rohillas. Hastings.	Infer that the Governor-General had accepted the whole responsibility of the Rohilla war, as his Council, after debating the matter for three successive days, were unable to arrive at a final agreement.	100
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Council.	Comment upon the Governor-General's observations, regarding the opposition of the new Council, and his opinion that they should have concerted with him, in carrying out the designs on which the late administration had entered, reserving their defensive policy for future events. Observe that they might have acted so, had they believed the Governor-General's conduct to have been the result only of an error of judgment.	101
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Barwell.	Refer to Mr. Barwell's support; observing that they are not desirous to deprive the Governor-General of the assistance which he receives from that gentleman.	102
Clavering. Monson.Francis.	Reply to a charge of having formed a design, before arriving in India, of forcing Mr. Hastings to resign the Government.	
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Council.	Remark on the statement that some inattention to ceremonies, in the mode of receiving the new Council, had confirmed them in their hostile resolutions; observing, that they leave it to the Court to decide what sort of consciousness is implied in so hasty an anticipation of charges not advanced against the late Governor.	104
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Council. Revenue.	Reserve for a separate minute their remarks on the state of the Revenues. Complain that every official light, on revenue matters, had been either directly withheld from the new Council, or extorted with considerable trouble, and communicated with studied perplexity and reluctance. Apprehend that the result of their enquiries will disclose the approaching and instant ruin of Bengal.	105
Clavering. Monson.Francis.	Reply to the Governor-General's complaint that the new members of Council had obstructed the despatch of business.	106
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Salt contractors.	Refer to a charge of oppression, brought by 250 molungees against the salt contractors. Represent the contractors as having paid 20 per cent. less than the contract price to those people, and having required from 112 to 125 maunds for each 100. State that they have sent the case for trial to the Supreme Court, contrary to the wishes of the Governor-General who, they insinuate, was disposed to adopt unjustly the side of the contractors, owing to one of their number (a Captain Weller) residing in his family.	108
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Ryots. Famine.	Observe on the state of vassalage to which molungees, ryots and even manufacturers are reduced. Hazard an opinion that the famine had less to do with the depopulation of the country, than oppression of the most violent and pernicious nature.	
Salt contractors.	Have appointed a commission to investigate charges against the contractors Boloram and Gobind Ram Mitter, for defrauding the Company of 2½ lakhs of salt.	113
	Observe on the difficulties in proving charges of this nature.	113
Clavering. Monson.Francis. Burdwan.	Explain their course of action, on a petition from the Ranee of Burdwan, who had accused Mr. Graham and the Dewan of Burdwan of embezzling eleven lakhs of Rupees, and had asked for	116

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	permission to proceed to Calcutta to prosecute the complaint. Remark on the opposition offered, by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell, to this request.	
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Maclean. Commissary General.	Remark on the resignation of Col. Maclean, the Commissary General, and the reasons he had assigned for the same. Also, on the number of different characters which this gentleman represented;—in the army a Colonel, in Oude a private merchant,* carrying his goods in the Company's boats, selling the same to himself on behalf of the Company and charging himself a commission of 15 per cent. on the transaction; and lastly as Controller, auditing the accounts which, as a trader, he had given in. Add that they do not censure Col. Maclean, for these transactions; as such irregularities are more the fault of the Government which sanctions, than of the individual who profits by them.	121
Officers.	Describe the motives which have influenced them in the selection of officers to fill vacant appointments.	124
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Prize money.	Refer, for the orders of the Court, the prize money (7 lakhs) offered by Sujah-ad-dowlah to the army; observing on the fatal consequences which have so often attended the distribution of prize money.	130
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Patna. Burdwan.	Mention that several expeditions and hostilities had been carried on since their arrival against different Rajahs and Zemindars, without the authority of Government, by order of the chiefs of the Patna and Burdwan factories.	132
	Conclude by taking exception to several phrases in the Governor-General's defence, which, they consider, tend to appeal more to the mercy than the justice of his judges. *Jan.* 16.	135
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Councils.	24.—Appendix to foregoing. List of appointments proposed by the Governor-General for the Provincial Councils, contrasted with a similar list as approved by the Board of Revenue. *Jan.* 16.	137
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	25.—General Clavering, Col. Monson and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors.	139
	Continue their observations on the political state of the country.	139
Sumro. Madoc. Redman. Nujuf Khan.	Mention, on the authority of the king, that Sumro, Madoc and Redman had entered into the service of Nujuf Khan, who would appear to have thrown off his allegiance to the king and to be establishing a kingdom of his own.	
Vizir. Nujuf Khan. Shah Alem.	Instance, as an inconsistency in the late administration, that although they had withheld the tribute from the king, still they continued to pay six lakhs to the Vizir and had restored his pension to Nujuf Khan, both of which were part of the tribute money. Submit that these payments are an indirect acknowledgment of the right of the king to the tribute.	139
Corah. Allahabad. Shah Alem.	Describe how the late administration had received Corah and Allahabad as a deposit for the king; how they had afterwards sequestered both, on the plea that the king has changed his residence, (although the treaty contained no clause limiting his	141

* It does not appear from the Consultations what merchandize is alluded to, but it was probably stores for the Army, to furnish which was one of the allowed perquisites of the Commissary General.

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Clavering. Monson. Francis.	residence), and that he had ceded those districts to the Mahrattas (although it was known that they had been extorted from him by force); and how, finally, they had sold both to Sujah-ad-dowlah for little more than two years' purchase.	
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	Observe, on these transactions, that although an unavoidable necessity may justify their cruelty and injustice, it will not account for their inconsistency. Point out how low the State must have fallen when even necessity can require such measures.	141
Vizir. Nujuf Khan.	Infer that the Vizir and Nujuf Khan, must have entered into an agreement to depose the king and divide the empire.	142
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Cheyt Singh.	Remark on the little real protection or favour that Cheyt Singh *(Rajah of Benares)* had received from the English Government. Observe that he was confirmed in his zemindari by a treaty and on payment of a consideration to the Vizir; yet, that when Mr. Hastings visited Benares in 1773, new terms were exacted from him in order to obtain a confirmation of that first solemn act.	143
Seikhs.	Report, on the authority of Nujuf Khan, that an army of Seikhs had appeared in the neighbourhood of Shah Jehanabad.	143
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Vizir.	Remark that, although the new Council had received complimentary letters from the king and several of the native princes, the Vizir had not taken any notice of the change of Government. *Jan.* 16.	144
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	26.—Minute by General Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis. Continue their observations on the account given by Mr. Hastings of the measures he had taken for the service of the Company, of the success of his endeavours and of the prosperity of the Government.	144
	Observe on the unpleasant duty they have to perform, in disclosing the real difficulties of the country.	145
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Bengal. Council.	State, in self-vindication, that when the present Government entered on its administration, every natural resource of the country was exhausted, and that the real state of matters could not have remained long concealed from the public view.	146
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Funded debt.	Assuming the account given of the Revenue, by Mr. Hastings *(see above, page* 16, *para.* 50) in October, 1774, to be correct, they take exception to the reduction of the funded debt by 6 lakhs as a poor and inadequate measure of finance; observing, that he should rather have reduced the interest upon the whole debt to five per cent and have formed, from the money saved under the head of interest and from reduction of expenditure, a sinking fund for the discharge of the principal.	146
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Funded debt.	State intention of repairing the mischief and lightening the general burden of the debt. Will act with caution in proceeding to annihilate so much fictitious property in a country, where great and urgent distress is the want of circulation. Ask the opinion of the Court as to whether, within proper limits and at reasonable interest, a public debt may not, in many senses, be beneficial to this country.	148
Salt Trade.	Endeavour to show the impolicy of retaining the monopoly of the salt trade in the hands of Government.	149
Vizir. Benares. Brigade.	Observe that Col. Champion had received no part of the 40 lakhs from the Vizir; that Mr. Grady, who was to have received 15 lakhs under the treaty of Benares had actually received only 10	152

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	lakhs *(the remaining five were to have been paid by the Rajah of Benares)*; that Mr. Middleton had received 15 lakhs, but, on what account, had not been specified; and that payment had been made from the treasury to the amount of a lakh and a half, on account of the second Brigade, notwithstanding the statement that the whole expense was provided for by the Vizir's subsidy.	
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Cash balance.	Remark, upon the Governor-General's estimate of the cash balance (80 *lakhs*), that he had included the sequestered tribute to the king, which may yet have to be refunded, and the supplies received from Sujah-ad-dowlah. Assuming these at 173 lakhs, they infer that instead of a cash balance, there exists a grave deficiency.	153
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Cash balance.	Question the correctness of the Governor-General's account; observing, that the balance at the Provincial Treasuries had been taken, at different periods, from the 13th Sept. to the 14th of Oct., while the balance at the Khalsa and General Treasuries had been taken on the 28th of November; while no deduction had been made for sums paid into the General Treasury between these dates.	156
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Cash balance.	State that they have prepared a second account, showing the balance at all treasuries on the 28th of November. This, they observe, reduces the cash balance to about 62 lakhs.	158
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Revenue.	Observe that under the territorial revenue regulations of 1772, arrears, to the extent of 67 lakhs, have accumulated in two years. *Jan.* 16.	160
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	27.—Appendices to foregoing,	162
	(1.) *Particulars of the* 173 *lakhs referred to.*	
	(2.) *Balance in the Provincial, Khalsa, and General Treasuries on November* 28*th*, 1774.	164
	(3.) *Balance due to the East India Company for* 1773.	166
Gailliez. Vizir. Subsidy.	28.—Colonel Gailliez *(Fyzabad Dec.* 31*st)* to Council. Reports result of an interview with the Nawab, who had assured him that all the Company's demands would be discharged immediately. Remarks on the indifferent state of the Nawab's health. *Jan.* 16.	167
Bristow.	29.—Reply to foregoing. Notify Mr. Bristow's appointment to the Residency of Oude. *Jan.* 16.	170
Mostyn. Poonah.	30.—Mr. Mostyn, Resident at Poonah, to Council. States that, in consequence of orders received from the Governor of Bombay, he was about to return to the Presidency. *Jan.* 16.	170
Mostyn. Poonah.	31.—Council to G. & C. Bombay. Ask information regarding Mr. Mostyn's recall. Express surprise at not receiving regular information on the political relations of Bombay. *Jan.* 16.	171
Hughes.	32.—Admiral Hughes to Council. States intention of leaving Calcutta on the 20th instant, to return to the Coast of Coromandel. *Jan.* 16.	172
Hughes. French.	33.—Same to same. Reports appearance off Kedgeree of a small French squadron, supposed to be making for one of the Islands to the eastward of the Ganges. Asks for regular information regarding the negotiations of the French with the country powers. *Jan.* 16.	174

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Hughes. French. Nizam.	34.—Reply to foregoing. Complimentary letter on the Admiral's departure. Refer to a port (*name not given*) on the coast of Coromandel, through which the French supply the Nizam with Military stores. *Jan.* 16.	176
Middleton. Vizir.	35.—Mr. Middleton *(January 10th)* to the Governor. Reports arrival at Patna with 15 lakhs of the Nawab's subsidy. *Jan.* 18.	180
Burdwan. French. Midnapore.	36.—C. & C. Burdwan to Council. Refer to the case of Bunseedar Chowdry, *(represented as a Zemindar paying an annual rent of Rs.* 14,102,) who had been beaten by the French resident at Midnapore *(above page* 22, *para.* 106). *Enclose,* *Jan.* 19.	183
	(1.) *Cally Prosonó Singh, Naib of Midnapore, to P. & C. Burdwan. Reports steps taken to investigate this matter. States that the French agent had been summoned by the Faujdari Adalat to answer for the assault.*	
	(2.) *Relation of the grievance of Bunseedar Chowdry, under the seal of the Cazi and duly witnessed.*	184
Midnapore. French.	37.—Reply to foregoing. Express surprise that the former orders of Council, on this case of violent aggression, have not been carried out. Direct them to proceed at once to the execution of the same. *Jan.* 19.	187
Chevalier. Dunop. Clavering.	38.—M. Chevalier, to Council. On the case of Count Dunop *(above page* 35, *para.* 16). *Encloses,*	
	(1.) *Count Dunop to Council. Replies to Council's letter to M. Chevalier, containing an offer to examine the Count's correspondence. Refuses to trust his correspondence out of his own hands but offers to bring it to Calcutta or to allow an officer of the Company to examine it at Garrette. Thinks Council should have judged between him and General Clavering. Expresses himself willing to submit the whole matter, at a personal audience, to the decision of the General, and expresses a hope that he will not refuse the usual satisfaction.* *Jan.* 19.	188
Dunop. Clavering.	39.—Reply to foregoing. State that it is a matter of indifference to Council how or where Count Dunop submits his correspondence for their consideration, as they have referred the matter to the Court of Directors. Refuse to reconsider their former decision, prohibiting the Count to appear in Calcutta. *Jan.* 19.	192
Rohillas.	40.—Mabulah Khan, one of the Rohilla chiefs, to General Clavering. Represents that he is confined a prisoner at Allahabad and asks the General to interfere on his behalf. *Jan.* 23.	195
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Mohammed. Riza Khan.	41.—Minute by Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis. Inform the Council that they have had an interview with Mohammed Riza Khan on public business, and that they will communicate the result to the Council in due course. *Jan.* 23.	196
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Polier.	42.—Same to same. Propose the recall of Major Polier from the service of the Vizir, in consequence of his having taken part at the siege of Agra without the direct orders of Government. [*The Governor dissents, promising to record his reasons hereafter.*	197

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Proposal carried and the Secretary directed to notify the same to Major Polier.] *Jan.* 23.

Hastings. Vizir. 43.—Minute by the Governor-General. Requests that if any member of Council intends to move for the recall of other officers employed in the Vizir's service, he may have intimation of the same as soon as possible, in order to give notice to the gentlemen concerned and justify himself for having sanctioned their employment. *Jan.* 23. 198

Clavering. Bonded debt. 44.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes a scheme for gradually reducing the interest on the bonded debt from 8 to 5 per cent.; suggesting, that holders of the bonds which were then being discharged should have an option of receiving fresh bonds at 5 per cent. and that tenders should be invited for a loan of 15 lakhs, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and to be appropriated to discharging a further portion of the 8 per cent. loan. *Jan.* 26. 199

Hastings. Bonded debt. 45.—Opinion of the Governor-General on foregoing. Thinks it unnecessary to apply for a fresh loan; observing, that including the money paid by the Vizir, there existed a balance in the General Treasury of 56 lakhs, a sum sufficient to discharge in full the debt of 1772. *Jan.* 26. 201

Clavering. Bonded debt. 46.—Minute by the General. Proposes that the holders of the 8 per cent. loan then in course of payment, should have an option of receiving new bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. [*Proposal agreed to; the Governor and Mr. Barwell objecting.*] *Jan.* 26. 203

Pondicherry. 47.—Governor of Pondicherry to Council. Complimentary letter on the change of Government. *Jan.* 30. 207

Barwell. Bonded debt. 48.—Minute by Mr. Barwell. Offers to subscribe, for himself and constituents, five lakhs towards the proposed new five per cent. loan. *Jan.* 30. 208

Gailliez. Vizir. Rohillas. 49.—Col. Gailliez to Council. Reports the increase of the Vizir's indisposition, rendering him unfit to transact business. Has received a further sum of three lakhs, for the reduction of the Rohillas, and expects two more on the following day. *Encloses,* 209

Windel. Madoc. (1.) *The Rev. Padre Windel, Agra, to Col. Gailliez. Recommends the pardon of Mr. Madoc. (Described as the partisan; he would appear to have been a Frenchman and at one time to have served in and deserted from the English army.)* *Jan.* 30. 211

Fort St. George. Mostyn. Mahrattas. 50.—P. & C. Fort St. George *(Jan. 10th)* to Council. Accounts for the sudden departure of Mr. Mostyn from Poonah, by a report that the English troops had taken the field against the Mahrattas. Observe that the political and financial state of the Madras presidency renders it very unfit for war. 219

Ragonaut Rao. Mention report that Ragonaut Rao, jealous of the two Hindustani chiefs, had separated himself from them and having arrived, with 10,000 men, on the banks of the Nerbudda, was retiring towards Malwa. *Jan.* 30.

Fort St. George. Salsette. 51.—Same *(January 11th)* to same. Report advices from Tillicherry to the effect that the English troops had taken posses- 221

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Bassein. Portuguese.	sion of Salsette and Bassein. Observe that the Portuguese would have taken these places, if they had not been forestalled by the English. *Jan.* 30.	
Bombay. Mahrattas.	52.—Council to G. & C. Bombay. Remark, with surprise, on the absence of intelligence from Bombay regarding the rumoured Mahratta war. Point out the position of the Calcutta Council, as rulers of the whole of India and the necessity that they should receive early intelligence, on all important matters. *Jan.* 31.	224
Vizir.	53.—Dr. Thomas sent to Fyzabad, in the capacity of surgeon to the Vizir. *Jan.* 31.	225
Windel. Madoc.	54.—Order of Council on Father Windel's petition *(above para.* 49). Refuse to pardon Madoc. *Jan.* 31.	226
Vizir. Gailliez.	55.—Council to Col. Gailliez. Reply to his letter *(above para.* 49.) Is to suggest to the Vizir the withdrawal of his request for the return of two battalions of sepoys to Rohilcund. Should he decline, is to refuse compliance, giving as a reason that His Excellency is able to defend Rohilcund with his own forces. *(The Governor and Mr. Barwell dissent.)* *Jan.* 31.	227
Clarke. Mahrattas.	56.—Sir John Clarke, Commander of H. M.'s Frigate "Dolphin," to Council. Asks for particulars of the rupture with the Mahrattas, as he intends to proceed to Bombay. *Jan.* 31.	228
Middleton. Vizir. Rohillas. Cheyt Singh.	57.—The Governor-General informs the Council that Mr. Middleton had arrived at Chitpore, with 15 lakhs of the Vizir's subsidy for the Rohilla war; also, that 5 lakhs had been paid by Cheyt Singh to Mr. Motte at Benares. [*Part payment under the treaty of Benares.*] *Jan.* 31.	229
Gailliez. Vizir.	58.—Col. Gailliez, *(January 23rd)* to Council. Reports the dangerous illness of the Vizir, and asks for instructions in the event of his death. *Feb.* 2.	231
Gailliez. Vizir.	59.—Reply to foregoing. Is to bring all the troops under his command at once to Fyzabad, and, in the event of the Vizir's death, is to secure the quiet and safety of that city and the surrounding country. *Feb.* 2.	232
Brigade.	60.—The third Brigade ordered from Berhampore to Dinapore. *Feb.* 2.	233
Gailliez.	61.—Further consideration by Council of Col. Gailliez's letter, (*above para.* 58).	235
Oude.	Council are unanimous in thinking it to be for the interest of the Company to interfere in regulating the succession to the Subahdari of Oude.	
Oude.	On the question: "Is there any obligation by treaty to interfere?" The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell think that there is a specific obligation; the others think not. The minority support their opinion by a reference to the clause in the treaty of Allahabad, which provides for universal peace and secure friendship between the English Government and the heirs for ever of Sujah-ad-dowlah. *Feb.* 3.	

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Oude. Vizir. Mirza Amanny. The Governor-General informs the Council, on the authority of Mr. Middleton, that the Nawab, during his illness, had declared Mirza Amanny, his eldest legitimate child, to be his heir and successor; and asks if the Council will support Mirza Amanny in case the Nawab shall not have appointed any other person by any subsequent act. *Feb.* 3. 237

Oude. Mirza Amanny. Opinion of Council on foregoing. Are unanimous in thinking themselves bound to support Mirza Amanny's claims; Mr. Barwell observing, that the Government would be justified in setting aside the succession of the Prince, under the impulse of their necessities or to promote some great political object. Mr. Hastings is of the same opinion; but, he would limit the interference of Council to cases of incapacity in the Prince or violation of the treaties into which his predecessor had entered. *Feb.* 3. 238

Middleton. Mirza Amanny. Sadat Ali. Gossain Rajahs. Gentil. Europeans. 61.—Examination of Mr. Middleton on the subject of the succession to Oude. Has heard that Mirza Amanny had been nominated as his successor by the Nawab; knows that he had acted as ruler during the Nawab's illness; should have considered him, in the event of the Nawab's death, to be the natural successor; believes he would meet with no opposition in the succession. Describes Mirza Amanny as a very weak man, much addicted to pleasure, averse to business, and of bad moral character. Gives the character of the Nawab's second son, Mir Sadat Ali, as presenting a complete contrast to that of Mirza Amanny. Thinks disturbance likely in the event of the Nawab's death; such might be expected to be fomented by the two Gossain Rajahs, who, with a considerable army, had the entire control of a large part of the Nawab's dominions. Had been told by the Nawab that he was to apply, during his indisposition, on all business matters to Mirza Amanny. Had not mentioned this fact to the Council or Colonel Gailliez; observing, that when the latter arrived at Fyzabad, the Nawab was sufficiently recovered to instruct him on this or other matters. Gives disposition, when leaving Fyzabad, of the Nawab's army;—the principal part in Rohilcund under Sadat Ali, part in the Doab, under Coja Bussent, and the remainder under the two Gossains at Etawa; strength of whole about 100,000 men. States that M. Gentil was then at Fyzabad, but not in the Nawab's service. Estimates the Europeans in Oude, who are principally French, at 150 men. *Feb.* 3. 239

Oude. Mirza Amanny. 62.—Question to Council by the Governor-General. If it should appear that the Nawab had nominated one of his other sons as successor, to the prejudice of Mirza Amanny, should the Council support the nomination? [*Council consider they are bound to support the legal heir.*] *Feb.* 3. 248

Oude. Gailliez. Mirza Amanny. 63.—Council to Col. Gailliez. Instruct him, in the event of the Nawab's death, to support Mirza Amanny, in the succession. [*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell consider that this order should be carried out, only in case Mirza Amanny is found to be the Nawab's heir.*] *Feb.* 3. 254

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Bristow.	64.—Same to Mr. Bristow. Instructions on his appointment to the residency of Oude. *Feb.* 3.	255
Hastings. Bristow.	65.—Proposed addition to foregoing by the Governor-General. "You are to correspond with the Governor-General and Council, in their collective character, but you must not carry on any private correspondence with any member of the Board." [*All words after the word "character" rejected by the majority.*] *Feb.* 3.	259
Middleton. Hastings.	66. Order of Council. Call upon Mr. Middleton, for his correspondence with the Governor-General, during the time he was employed as Resident in Oude.	261
Fort St. George. Portuguese.	67.—P. & C. Fort St. George, January 14th to Council, *Enclose.*	261
Salsette. Bassein.	(1.) *Secretary at Tellicherry to P. & C. Fort St. George. Reports the appearance, on the west coast, of two Portuguese war vessels with recruits for Goa. Suppose intention to be to recover from the Mahrattas Salsette and Bassein, which places the English Army had besieged and were likely to capture. Also, appearance of a small Mahratta Fleet.*	
Hyder. Cochin. Travancore.	*States that Hyder was making great preparation for an expedition to the coast by way of the Ghauts, with the supposed intention of attacking Cochin and Travancore. Roughly estimates the strength of Hyder's army:—*9000 *disciplined Sepoys;* 12,000 *Horse;* 95 *French Hussars under M. Russell, and other French officers;* 60 *Portuguese gunners;* 5 *English Serjeants, one English officer, and the remainder mere rabble.*	263
Portuguese. Goa. Inquisition.	(2.) *Extract of news, signed by the Secretary at Tellicherry. Mentions arrival of a new Governor as Viceroy at Goa, who had inagurated a total change in the religious and civil administration of the settlement. States that the inquisition was totally abolished, and all the poor unhappy wretches set at liberty; that no Padre was to be made for* 20 *years to come, and all the riches of the Churches were to be confiscated to the king; that only one feast in the year was to be allowed, and that liberty of conscience was to be granted to all Asiatics, with permission to build Pagodas; that the king was to have the advantage of the tobacco trade and the sale of the annual consignment of snuff, sent out by the Queen; that great improvements were to be made in the Portuguese Army and Navy; that the Bishop of Alicarnassa, known as the Nawab Delwar Jung, was to have the rank of a Brigadier General.*	
Portuguese. Goa.	(3.) *Account of Portuguese forces at Goa. Four regiments of infantry,* 2,240 *men; one regiment of marines,* 800; *one Troop of European Horse,* 200; *three regiments of natives,* 2000; *Sepoys,* 600; *four ships of* 50, 44, *and* 40 *guns; two ships of* 36 *guns; fifty munchwas and gallivates, carrying ten or twelve guns each, and two borlates, or fire ships, of* 14 *guns.*	267
Russians. Turks. France.	(4.) *Extract of European news received at Bussorah, under the* 21*st and* 27*th September,* 1774, *Aleppo, Sept.* 1*st; Report of peace between the Russians and Turks after a bloody battle. Bussorah, September* 7*th. Confirmation of same, received viâ Bagdad. States that the Tartar who brought the news from Constan-*	268

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tinople was 20 days on his journey. Mentions death of the king of France, from small-pox, and succession of Louis XVI. who intends forthwith to be inoculated. *Feb.* 3.

Bombay. Mahrattas. 67.—Council to C. & C. Bombay. Censure the Bombay Council for omitting to report the particulars and occasion of the Mahratta war to the Supreme Government. Observe how painful it is for the Council at Calcutta to remain inactive, when such important events are being transacted; but that, without full particulars, they cannot take any steps in the matter, and that they hold the Bombay Council responsible for the consequences of their inactivity. Repeat demand for intelligence. *Feb.* 3. 271

Hastings. Fort St. George. Mahrattas. 69.—Proposed heads for a letter to Fort St. George by the Governor-General. That Council consider the disturbances on the Bombay side need not affect the Carnatic. That Fort St. George is to remain quiet and take no part in the war, except in defence of the Nawab and at his requisition; in which case, the Nawab is to defray the extraordinary expense of the war, appropriating beforehand a fund for that purpose. [*Disapproved by the General, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis.*] *Feb.* 3. 273

Hastings. Mahrattas. Hyder Ali. Sabajee Bonsla. 70.—Minute by Governor-General on foregoing. Gives reasons for supposing it unnecessary to take immediate measures to obviate the consequences of the supposed insult offered, to the Bombay Presidency, by the Mahrattas. Points out the exhausted and divided condition of the Mahrattas; observing, that the only powers to whom the event may be supposed to afford a pretext to create trouble, are Hyder Ali and Sabajee Bonsla, that the former of these can gain nothing by breaking with the English and that the latter had, for some time, been desirous of entering into an alliance with the Company. *Feb.* 3. 275

Champion. Vizir. 71.—Col. Champion to Council. Transmits a series of papers, purporting to contain a reply to a charge brought against him, by the Vizir, in a letter* to the Governor-General, dated November 28th, 1774. *Feb.* 3. 278

Gailliez. Sujah-ad-dowlah. Mirza Amanny. 72.—Col. Gailliez, *(Jan. 26th)* to Council. Reports death of the Nawab Sujah-ad-dowlah, and succession of Mirza Amanny, whom, pending the orders of Council, he had promised to support in the succession. *Feb.* 6. 280

Vizir. Polier. 73.—Major Polier *(January 24th)* to the Governor-General. Describes the Nawab's sufferings; observing, that he had derived no benefit from the opiates administered by his physicians, owing to the blind infatuation of his female attendants, who, whenever 281

* This letter does not appear to have been recorded, but the substance may be gathered from Col. Champion's defence. The Vizir accuses Col. Champion of having excited Fyzulla Khan to resistance, during the progress of the Rohilla war; of having endeavoured to extort, from the Vizir, 30 lakhs not provided for in the treaty, besides prize money for the army; of unnecessary delay in prosecuting the war in the advance from Bissouly to Lall Dang; of exciting the English army to resist the Vizir; of compelling the Vizir to increase the offers to Fyzulla Khan and of allowing the English troops to plunder the villages.

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he slept, were in the habit of awaking him, to ascertain if he were still alive. *Feb.* 6.

Vizir. Polier. 74.—Same *(January 26th)* to same. Mentions the grief of the Nawab's attendants and subjects, as tending to show that he must have been not only the first and greatest man in Hindustan, but also endowed with many good and great qualities. *Feb.* 6. 283

Vizir. Polier. 75.—Same *(January 26th)* to same. Reports death of the Nawab; observing, that his *(the writer's)* heart was too full to say anything further on the subject. *Encloses,* 284

(1.) *Nawab Sujah-ad-dowlah (January 26,) to the Governor-General. Commends his family to the Governor-General's protection and more particularly his son Asaph-ul-dowlah (Mirza Amanny) whom he appoints as successor to the Subahdari. Feb.* 6.

Mohammed Elich Khan. (2.) *Mohammed Elich* Khan to Governor-General. Tenders his homage; observing, that from the time of Lord Clive he had been devoted to the Company. Urges the claims of the new Nawab, Asaph-ul-dowlah, to the friendship and protection of the English.* *Feb.* 6. 286

Middleton. Elich Khan. Bushur Khan. Taller Jung. Mirza Ali Khan. Vizir. 76.—Note by Mr. Middleton, in continuation of his examination before the Council *(above para.* 61). Enumerates the principal men of the late Nawab's Court,—Mohammed Elich Khan, Bushur Khan, Taller Jung, and Mirza Ali Khan. States that the two latter were brothers of the Begum and had been generally entrusted with the government during the Nawab's absence. Describes them as not brilliant, but experienced men,—mild and just in their administration and beloved by all. Describes Elich Khan, the prime minister, as a man of low and obscure birth, who had risen by fidelity and attachment to the highest place in the Nawab's confidence; Bushur Khan, commander of a large portion of the Nawab's army, as a man of ability and enterprise, who had long entertained a rooted hatred to the prime minister. States that both were rivals and that their rivalry was fostered by the Nawab, as it enabled him to exercise a convenient check on each. Describes all four as likely to support the new Nawab. Has no reason to believe that the Nawab's second son Sadat Ali, will interfere with his brother in the succession. Thinks that the Gossain Rajahs may take advantage of the Nawab's death to shake off their allegiance. Also that the succession of Mirza Amanny is less liable to opposition and inconvenience than that of any other claimant. *Feb.* 6. 288

Gailliez. Mirza Amanny. Foreigners. 77.—Council to Col. Gailliez. Approve of the measures he had taken to support Mirza Amanny, in the succession. Direct him to keep a watchful eye on foreigners at the Nawab's Court, and to take an early opportunity to recommend their dismissal. Include, amongst foreigners, British subjects residing in Oude without leave from the Council. *Feb.* 6. 294

* The Nawab's Prime minister and one of his most trusted servants.

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Middleton. Vizir.	78.—Mr. Middleton to Secretary of Council. Transmits a copy of the Company's account current with the late Nawab, in the form in which he had delivered it to Col. Gailliez. *Feb.* 6.	295
Middleton.	79.—Same to same. Respectfully declines to give up his correspondence with the Governor-General; alleging, that when appointed to the Residency of Oude, he had been instructed that he was to correspond with the Governor-General on public matters, and was to be responsible only to him for the due discharge of his duties. *Feb.* 6.	298
Mohib-Ulla-Khan. Monson. Rohillas.	80.—Mohib-Ulla-Khan (*one of the Rohilla chiefs*) to Col. Monson. States that he had been causelessly deprived of his jaghire and confined in prison. Prays for Col. Monson's interference in his behalf. *Feb.* 6.	299
Nujuf Khan. Cheyt Singh.	81.—Nujuf Khan and Rajah Cheyt Singh to same. Complimentary letters on the arrival of the new Council. (*Letters not recorded.*) *Feb.* 6.	300
Francis. Bonded debt.	82.—Minute by Mr. Francis, on the reduction of the bonded debt. Quotes the instructions of the Court on this subject, enjoining the reduction, so far as it can be accomplished with safety to their possessions and a due regard to the investment.	300
Francis. Bonded debt.	Supposes the Court to mean, that only surplus funds should be applied in this way and, therefore, suggests that the Council should, in the first instance, frame an estimate of probable receipts and expenditure for the year.	301
Francis. Bonded debt.	In the event of such an estimate showing a surplus, considers the question as to whether it should be devoted to the reduction of the interest or principal of the bonded debt.	302
Francis. Bonded debt.	Strongly advocates the former course. As a method of effecting the reduction, recommends that 10 lakhs of the 8 per cent. loan *(then above par)* should be called in, leaving an option with the holders to receive fresh bonds at 5 per cent. Thinks that the majority of the holders would close readily with such an offer; but, should they decline, Council would still be in the same position as if they had decided on reducing the principal rather than the interest. As the first subscriptions filled, others might be opened on the same terms, at intervals of a month, until the whole debt (70 *lakhs*) at 8 per cent. was reduced to 5 per cent.	304
Francis. Bonded debt.	Considers the advantages of this scheme, on the supposition that the reduction would take place in seven months. Estimates the saving in interest at Rs. 1,40,000 for the first year and at Rs. 2,10,000 for each subsequent year. This computed at 12½ years purchase, he observes, is equivalent to a reduction of a 5 per cent. loan by Rs. 26,25,000; after which, the original ten lakhs would still be untouched and might then be applied to reducing the principal.	305
Francis. Bonded debt.	The latter measure, however, he thinks should not be effected, unless the bonds happen to be below par. If above par, a further reduction of interest would prove more advantageous to the Company.	307

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Francis. Bonded debt.	Considers the advantages of reducing the interest, on the supposition that the estimate of receipts and expenditure should not show a surplus. Still thinks that the measure might be carried out, as the Government, if they have no money, have credit, which will answer equally well for the purpose.	310
Francis. Bonded debt.	Endeavours to show that the reduction of the whole principal, supposing it possible, would result in distress to the creditor, ruin to the country, and consequent injury to the Company; inasmuch as, it would drive every man either to live upon his capital or to carry it out of the country,—one or other of which, he conceives, would be the sole means of employing it in the then state of Bengal. In support of this opinion, states that loans, on the best personal security, were being then negotiated in Calcutta at nine or ten per cent. interest.	311
Francis. Bonded debt.	Considers the schemes, (*above paras.* 44 *to* 46) submitted by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief on this subject, and approves of the latter, which was based on the principle of reducing the interest rather than the capital of the debt. *Feb.* 6.	312
Vizir.	83.—Account of His Excellency, the Nawab Sujah-ad-dowlah, with the Hon'ble Company. Amount then due, exclusive of the monthly subsidy for the Brigade, Rs. 56,26,971. *Feb.* 6.	319
Bristow.	84.—Mr. Bristow to Council. Announces his departure from Calcutta to take charge of the Residency of Oude. *Feb.* 9.	321
Champion. Rohillas.	85.—Col. Champion to Council. Forwards a complete transcript of his correspondence, both with the Government and the select Committee, during the time of the Rohilla war. *(Copies sent to England, but not recorded on the Consultations.)* *Feb.* 9.	322
Gailliez. Vizir.	86.—Col. Gailliez *(Fyzabad, Jan.* 28*th)* to Council. Reports that the city continues quiet. Mentions having received an application from the late Nawab, a few days before his death, for assistance to quell some disturbances in Korah and that he had sent troops accordingly, with orders to suspend action until instructions should be received from the Council. *Feb.* 9.	326
Gailliez. Vizir.	87.—Same to General Clavering. To same effect. Mentions the assistance given as consisting of two battalions of sepoys, with guns from the Brigade, under Colonel Tottingham, sent to Cawnpore to await the orders of Council. *Feb.* 9.	328
Clavering. Gailliez.	88.—Minute by General Clavering. Suggests that Colonel Gailliez, by the act described in foregoing, and by having further detached a battalion from the Brigade to Fyzabad, had exceeded his instructions and endangered the safety of the Brigade; which had been left with only one regiment of Europeans, one Company of artillery and three battalions of sepoys. *(Mr. Francis and Colonel Monson, both concur with the General. The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.)* *Feb.* 9.	330
Hastings. Gailliez.	89.—Minute by the Governor-General on foregoing. Considers that Colonel Gailliez has acted with great propriety in both cases;—that he was bound to take a proper defensive force to Fyzabad, for the purpose of checking the disturbances which	336

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Hastings. Gailliez. might have been expected in the event of the Nawab's death, and that it was also the duty of the commanding officer to assist the Nawab in quelling any internal disturbances, such as are represented to exist in the district of Korah. Further, that no apprehensions need be entertained of danger to the Brigade, owing to its present reduced state, from the troops of the Nawab; as these are scattered over a wide area and even, if united, would be unable to cope with the Brigade, which, he observes, was stronger than the force that conquered Bengal in 1757, and but little inferior to that which, under Colonel Munro, subjugated the Nawab himself at the battle of Buxar. *Feb.* 9. 335

Clavering. Gailliez. 90.—Proposal by General Clavering. That a strong censure be passed on Colonel Gailliez, for his conduct as described above, *(para.* 87). *Carried.* 338

[*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent; the former observing, "that he will never consent to censure one who has maintained, in the course of a long service, the character of an able and gallant officer, and whose conduct, in this particular instance, he approves and applauds."*] *Feb.* 10.

Gailliez. 91.—Council to Colonel Gailliez. Convey the censure ordered in foregoing. *Feb.* 10. 341

Hastings. Brooke. 92.—Minute by the Governor-General. Proposes the recall of Captain Brooke *(above page* 38*)* from the Doab, thinking he can be no longer of service, as wanting the firm and confidential support of Government. *Agreed to.* *Feb.* 10. 345

Barwell. Brooke. 93.—Minute by Mr. Barwell, on same subject. Assents; provided Council decline to extend Captain Brooke's powers, so as to enable the Governor-General to employ him as he may think proper. *Feb.* 10. 346

Clavering. Brooke. 94.—Minute by the General on the same subject. Assents; because he thinks the original appointment was a stretch of the powers exercised by the late President, who had no authority to appoint a Military officer to act in the Doab, independent of the Commander-in-Chief of the army. *Feb.* 10. 347

Hastings. Brooke. 95.—Minute by the Governor-General on foregoing. Considers that neither the General, nor any other member of Council, has a right to censure him for acts which preceded the date of their authority. Will account for the matter to his superiors, who will, he feels sure, approve of what he has done. *Feb.* 10. 348

Francis. Europeans. Vizir. 96.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that all British subjects, resident beyond the limits of the Company's possessions, without permission of the present Council or not engaged on public service, be recalled. *Feb.* 10. 349

Hastings. Europeans. 97.—Amendment on foregoing by the Governor-General. Proposes to extend the exception to persons licensed for this purpose, either by the late President and Council or by himself, under their authority. Mentions six or seven officers who would come under the exception; observing, that if the Council desire the 349

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recall of these gentlemen, they should do so by name and not confound them with vagabonds and unlicensed emigrants. *(Amendment and motion both carried; Col. Monson voting on the latter with the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell.)* *Feb.* 10.

Gailliez. Officers. Vizir. Presents. 98.—Council to Colonel Gailliez. Direct him to carry out the foregoing order and to recall Captains Brooke and Stewart, Messrs. Lewis and Marshall, and any other gentleman employed under the late Vizir. 353

Observe that should the new Nawab, on assuming the Government, offer presents either to the army or to individuals in the Company's service, they are to be refused. *Feb.* 10.

Hastings. Hannay. AdjutantGeneral. General. 99.—Minute by the Governor-General. Enquires if Major Hannay is to continue to act as Adjutant General *(above page 32, para. 174)*. Observes that he had been appointed to the office by the late administration and that the appointment had been referred for confirmation to the Court of Directors. *Feb.* 10. 355

Hannay. AdjutantGeneral. 100.—Order on foregoing. Major Hannay to act until the orders of the Court be received. *(The General and Colonel Monson dissent.)* *Feb.* 10. 358

Asaph-ul-dowlah. Bristow. 101.—Instructions for the guidance of the Resident at the Court of Asaph-ul-dowlah. Direct him to obtain an immediate settlement of the money then due to the Company, and acknowledgements for the remainder and for the monthly subsidy for the troops. *Feb.* 13. 359

Gailliez. Vizir. Subsidy. 102.—Council to Col. Gailliez. Apply for an account of all sums received from the late Vizir on account of the monthly subsidy for the troops. *Feb.* 13. 361

Hastings. Vizir. Treaty. 103.—Minute by the Governor-General. Enquires if the treaties, entered into with the late Vizir, expire with his death. *Feb.* 13. 361

Vizir. Treaty. 104.—Order of Council on foregoing. Consider that the treaties made with the late Vizir, Sujah-ad-dowlah, have expired with his death. *(The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.)* *Feb.* 13. 364

Asaph-ul-dowlah. Treaty. 105.—Order of Council. Resolve that a new defensive treaty shall be entered into with the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah, provided he solicits it. 365

Francis. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Treaty. 106.—Opinion of Mr. Francis on the terms of the treaty, referred to in foregoing. Considers that the subsidy for the troops, retained for the assistance of the Nawab, should be made equal to the expense; that the Zemindari of Benares should be made a fief of the Company, which would receive the tribute heretofore paid to the Vizir; that the present Rajah of Benares should be confirmed in his Zemindari, on payment of the tribute; that favorable terms should be made, for the surviving Rohilla chiefs; that the Vizir's debt to the Company should be acknowledged by the new Nawab; that the Council should endeavour to obtain a firman from the king confirming the Nawab in his possessions; and that the king should be recommended to ap- 366

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	point Nujuf Khan to be Vizir of the Empire, giving him a jaghire either in the Doab or in Rohilcund.	
Barwell. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Treaty.	107.—Opinion of Mr. Barwell, on same. Thinks that any question involving an increase of territory cannot even be considered. Would base the new on the terms of the old treaty, increasing the subsidy for the troops, so as to remove the heavier portion of the Military expenses from the Company's shoulders to the shoulders of their allies; and would make the Rajah of Benares independent both of the English and the Nawab.	369
Monson. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Treaty.	108.—Opinion of Colonel Monson, on same. Would apply, in the first instance, to the king of Delhi to nominate Asaph-ul-dowlah to the Subahdari, as, were they to support the latter without such nomination, it would be an act of rebellion; for this service he would ask the Nawab to annex the Zemindari of Benares to the Company's territories. He would require the Nawab to deliver Rohilcund to the king and adhere to the previous treaties; for this service he would ask the king to relinquish the tribute, on the Company's possessions, in favour of the king of England. If these terms were thought too hard for the Nawab, he would relinquish the Company's claims against him for the assistance given on the occasion of the Rohilla war. *Feb.* 13.	371
Clavering. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Treaty.	109.—Opinion of General Clavering on same. Would base the treaty on obtaining the greatest possible advantage for the Company with the least possible inconvenience. Would offer Korah and Allahabad to the king in exchange for the tribute on the Company's possessions. Would require the Nawab to relinquish the fiefdom of the Zemindari of Benares to the Company. Would reduce the tribute from the Rajah by three lakhs, in order to attach him to the Company; and would raise the subsidy for the Brigade to Rs. 300,000. *Feb.* 13.	373
Hastings. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Treaty.	110.—Opinion of the Governor-General on same. Premises that the debts due from the late Vizir constitute an established claim, and should be exempted from the treaty. Would renew the treaties of Benares and Allahabad. Would divide the tribute (Rs. 23, 71, 65) for the Zemindari of Benares, between the Company and the Nawab of Oude; in consideration of which he would guarantee the possession of the Zemindari to the present Rajah and his heirs for ever. *Feb.* 13.	376
Budget.	111.—Budget estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements of the Presidency of Fort William, for the year 1775. (*Probable receipts*, Rs. 4,22,98,576. *Probable disbursements* Rs. 3,09,19,485.) *Feb.* 13.	380
Champion.	112.—List of papers, furnished by Colonel Champion on the 3rd of February *(above para. 71)* and which should have been entered after the Consultation of that date. *Feb.* 14.	38
Champion. Vizir.	113.—Colonel Champion to Council. Replies to accusations touching his character contained in a letter from the Vizir to the address of the Governor-General, dated November 28th, 1774, *(above page 49, note)*.	391

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Champion. Pilleebheet. Prize money.	States that the complaint amounts to saying that a demand was made, on the part of the English troops, to take an account of the riches which might be found in Pilleebheet, and that the Vizir was displeased with the deportment of Colonel Leslie, and the other gentlemen.	394
Champion. Rohilcund. Prize money.	Pleads for the right of the army to a share in the plunder of Rohilcund. Describes the ignominious position of the English army, after the first defeat of the Rohillas. Represents them as joining the triumphal march of the Vizir, when dragging in his train the disconsolate Begum and the children of the brave but unfortunate Hafiz; as the trusty slaves of His Excellency, seeing the inhabitants indiscriminately plundered, for the behoof of their master, and witnessing scenes at Bissouly that cannot be described.	395
Champion. Fyzulla Khan. Rohillas. Vizir.	Considers an accusation of the Vizir to the effect that he *(Colonel Champion)* had, after arriving at Bissouly, corresponded secretly with Fyzulla Khan and the Rohilla chiefs. Replies by quoting the correspondence referred to, viz. :—	397
Fyzulla Khan.	*Fyzulla Khan, (May 14th) to Colonel Champion. Mentions that after the death of his father, the Rohilla chiefs had deprived him of his ancient estate. Asks for assistance to recover the same, promising to pay Colonel Champion as much as he receives.*	397
Ahmed Khan.	*Ahmed Khan (May 14th) to same. Represents himself as one of the followers of Fyzulla Khan; makes similar complaints and appeals for the assistance of the English.*	399
Champion.	States that immediately on receiving these letters he showed them to the Vizir, offering the services of the corps of Grenadiers to follow and reduce the fugitives; and, by the advice of the Vizir, replied as follows.	400
Fyzulla Khan.	*Colonel Champion (May 16th) to Fyzulla Khan. Mentions having consulted the Vizir, who had declared his intention not to suffer any persons of the Rohilla tribe to resettle in the country. Reminds him that Rohilcund has been subdued, not for the English, but for the Vizir, to whom only he must look for pardon. Informs him that all his effects and property must be confiscated to the Vizir, but promises personal protection to himself and family.*	401
Ahmed Khan.	*Same to Ahmed Khan. To same effect.*	
Champion.	Infers from these, how strictly he had carried out his orders to consider the Vizir "as the master" in the matter of the Rohilla war. *Quotes.*	
Fyzulla Khan.	*Fyzulla Khan (May 24th) to Colonel Champion. Offers to visit the Vizir provided he receives Colonel Champion's guarantee for his safety.*	403
Champion. Vizir.	Remarks, upon this, the distrust which the Vizir had inspired in the minds of the fugitives by his conduct to their kindred. Quotes his reply to the foregoing, which he had sent with the approval of the Vizir.	403

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Champion. Fyzulla Khan. Vizir.	*Colonel Champion to Fyzulla Khan. Offers him the choice of two courses of action; 1st, To receive a jaghire in the Doab equal to, and in lieu of, that which he had possessed in Rohilcund and to pay the Vizir 20 lakhs. 2nd, To retire with all his treasure and family, but without troops, to British territory. In either case guarantees his personal safety.*	404
Fyzulla Khan.	*Fyzulla Khan to Colonel Champion. Replies to his letter dated May 16th. Asks him to use his influence with the Vizir, to allow the writer to remain in Rohilcund. Promises to pay a tribute for the country equal to whatever any other chief may offer. Repeats his offer to come in on Colonel Champion's guarantee.*	405
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	Enumerates reasons which influenced him to come to terms with Fyzulla Khan, 1st, The Company would receive 30 lakhs from Fyzulla Khan, for their influence in effecting the accommodation. 2nd, it would have tended to uphold the high character which the English enjoyed for magnanimity and justice, if they had checked the Vizir in his inhuman design of extirpation. 3rd, It would have secured the devotion to the Company of an army of fifty thousand Afghans, which might be useful as a check to the growing insolence of the Vizir himself. For these reasons he had recommended the proposal to the English Governor, sending, in the mean time, a reply to Fyzulla Khan.	407
Fyzulla Khan.	*Colonel Champion, to Fyzulla Khan. Repeats the alternative offered in his last letter and states that further correspondence will be fruitless.*	410
Champion.	States that he had allowed Fyzulla's vakeel to remain in camp until a reply should be received from Calcutta.	412
Rohillas. Shah Alem.	That hearing on the 8th of June, that the king had invited the Rohillas to join the Royal standard, and thinking, with the Vizir, that the alliance would be injurious to His Excellency's interests, he had written to Fyzulla Khan, recommending him not to take any steps in the matter, until the answer of the English Council to his former overtures should be received.	
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	Observes that this letter had the best possible effect. It rendered Fyzulla Khan inactive, and prevented him from crossing the Ganges at the fordable season. That a junction with the king at this time would have been attended with serious consequences, as Fyzulla Khan's treasure would have enabled His Majesty to come to terms with the Mahrattas and Sikhs and to have harassed the Vizir for the remainder of his life.	413
Champion. Vizir.	Remarks that, about this time, the arrogance and self-conceit of the Vizir had largely increased; that the Vizir took care to publish far and wide exaggerated stories of his own power, ignoring, in these statements, all mention of the aid which the English had afforded him in the matter of the Rohilla war; so that, in time, the natives of India began to suppose that the English army had taken no part in the victory.	414
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	States that on the 7th of June, he received the reply of the Council from Calcutta; upon which he wrote to Fyzulla Khan, in-	416

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	forming him that the Council declined to interfere between him and the Nawab.	
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	That, with this letter, he dismissed Fyzulla's vakeel, who, owing to his delay in the English Camp, was disgraced, on his return, by the Rohilla chiefs, but was subsequently reimbursed for his losses by a grant, from the Vizir, of a jaghire worth Rs. 5000.	417
Champion. Rohillas. Shah Alem.	That on the 9th of July, hearing that the first Amrá of the Empire was supplying the Rohillas with provisions, he had written, peremptorily forbidding him to furnish any supplies to the enemy.	
Champion. Vizir.	Observes that he had frequently complained to the Governor-General that he, as Commander of the English army, occupied a position of less trust than the Vizir; that this consideration would have induced him to resign the command and return to England, had he not been induced by the Vizir to remain for the final attack on the Rohilla position.	418
Champion. Brigade.	That he strongly opposed this move; informing the Vizir that the season was advanced, the camp equipage bad, and that the army could not, with safety to its health, take the field until the termination of the rains.	419
Champion. Brigade.	That, as His Excellency pressed the application, he was compelled to consent and, on the 30th of July, moved on to Chunderry; although the move was made with considerable inconvenience to both officers and men.	422
Champion. Vizir.	Quotes a letter from himself to the Select Committee, written at this time, in which he deprecates the advance, and apologises for consenting to it. Also enumerates other reasons for his unwillingness to fall in with the Vizir's wishes :—	423
Champion. Shah Alem. Vizir.	(1.) *He was uncertain of the effect which the treaty of partition of the conquered country between the king of Delhi and the Vizir might have. When this treaty was first mentioned, he had reported the matter to the Select Committee, who discredited its existence; thinking the Vizir incapable of such a breach of faith; but directed Colonel Champion to ask the Vizir, and, if he acknowledged it, the English Brigade was to cease from further hostilities, in abetment of the Vizir's breach of faith. The king, when sending a copy of the treaty to Colonel Champion, observed: "Perhaps the Nawab has forgotten his oath; it is fit you should remind him of it." The Vizir acknowledged the authenticity of the treaty but added, that the counterpart, in his possession, contained a clause requiring the king to take the field in person; that, as His Majesty had omitted to do so, he (the Vizir) considered the treaty annulled. This statement of the Vizir subsequently was proved to be false, as the treaty contained no such stipulation.*	
	(2.) *Before taking the field and when all preparations were ready, he found that the Vizir had grossly deceived him in giving Mr. Hastings as the authority for the order to advance.*	426
	(3.) *As the Council had declared the 40 lakhs to be then due, he considered that no further service should be exacted from their troops without new stipulations, for the advantage of the Com-*	427

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Champion.	*pany; and that to advance, without such stipulations, might lay him open to their just displeasure.*	
	(4.) *The army was in arrears of pay for three months. On this he observes that as his orders were not to advance but rather to counter-march if the army should be one month in arrears, the advance was an instance of condescension to the Vizir's wishes which ought to have saved him from the charge of thwarting his designs.*	428
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	Mentions that he had received a reply *(August 13th)* from Fyzulla Khan, declining the offer of a tract in the Doab, alleging that the Mahrattas would either expel him from thence or compel him to join them.	432
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	That to this, at the request of the Vizir, he replied; repeating the former offer and promising to assist him with English troops in the event of an attack from the Mahrattas.	433
Champion. Fyzulla Khan. Vizir. Bruce.	That Fyzulla Khan, in reply, asked for an interview, in the Rohilla camp, with Colonel Champion's Secretary. That as the Vizir consented to this, he sent his Secretary and Lieutenant Bruce, the field Engineer; the latter to make observations on the position of the Rohillas, whereby they might profit in case an attack should be found necessary.	433
Champion. Bruce. Rohillas.	Gives Lieutenant Bruce's account of the enemy's position, representing it as strongly shut in by an almost impenetrable jungle and having an approach badly supplied with water.	434
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	States that Fyzulla Khan, was willing to come in for a personal interview with the Vizir, but was prevented by his own troops.	435
Champion. Vizir.	Describes the gradual approach, between the 26th of August and the 13th of September, of the English army toward the Rohilla stronghold; also, the intrigues of the Vizir with the chiefs of the enemy.	436
Champion. Vizir.	States that, on the 13th, having all things ready for attack, he applied to the Vizir for a body of horse to reconnoitre; that His Excellency declined, alleging that he was himself anxious to join the attacking party, but that being under a course of physic, he could not move for six days and positively forbad the enterprise.	440
	Sarcastically observes on this unmilitary mode of whetting His Excellency's courage.	441
Champion. Fyzulla Khan. Vizir.	Describes the various pretexts used by the Vizir, to cause delay and postpone the attack. States that, on the 19th of September, by His Excellency's request, he wrote to Fyzulla Khan, offering him a jaghire of 10 lakhs in Rohilcund and permission to retain 3000 troops, and adding that His Excellency desired the death of no Mussalman.	443
	Observes, on this, that the Vizir had emerged from his hebdomadal purgation, a most devout and excellent Mussalman.	444
Champion. Fyzulla Khan. Rohillas. Brigade. Prize money.	States that after waiting till the 25th of September, Fyzulla Khan declined the Vizir's offer, alleging, that fate must determine between them. That on receipt of this it was resolved to push on and attack the Rohillas in their stronghold. But, before doing so, that he had held a consultation with the field officers, being apprehensive lest the discontent of the *(English)* army	445

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Champion.	might get the better of their moderation and induce them, at the attack, to scatter in search of plunder. That the field officers were of opinion that this might be prevented if the Vizir were to offer a sum of twenty or even ten lakhs as prize money.	
Champion. Vizir. Prize money.	That he had broached this subject to the Vizir, who had replied, that he alone knew where the treasure of the enemy was concealed; that the English troops could not possibly find it, and that he consequently declined to give them a courie.	447
Champion. Fyzulla Khan.	That, after this, he advanced closer to the Rohillas and, on the 30th, by request of the Vizir, repeated the offer of terms to Fyzulla Khan.	448
Fyzulla Khan.	That, on the 2nd of October, Fyzulla Khan came into the English Camp.	450
Champion. Rohillas.	Describes the steps he had taken, in treating with the Rohillas, and the final agreement (*above page* 22, *para.* 101).	451
Champion. Vizir.	Quotes a letter, from the Vizir to Colonel Champion, written on the day before he left for Fyzabad, in which he thanks him for his assistance and adds, that the trouble he had taken in the matter was beyond the power of language to express.	456
Champion. Vizir.	Observes on the foregoing narrative, that he *(Colonel Champion)* had not taken a single step in this business, without the direction and approbation of the Vizir. Considers therefore that he has refuted His Excellency's calumnies.	457
Champion. Hastings.	Draws attention to a part of the Vizir's letter, in which he affirms that Mr. Hastings had been privy to the design of extirpating the Rohillas, (*above page* 39, *note*). Sarcastically observes on the vile nature of such a calumny and the small credit that should be attached to the words of one who could utter it. Asks the Council if they can conceive it possible that this respectable gentleman would prostitute British troops and stain the glory of the British name by subscribing to a preconcerted massacre.	457
Champion. Vizir.	Comments upon several other parts of the Vizir's letter, and endeavours to show the falsehood and arrogance, petulance and meanness of His Excellency's character, as displayed in his dealings with the army. Liberally applies the most opprobrious terms to His Excellency's conduct, such as "knavish tricks," "lies," "forgeries."	458 to 476
Champion. Vizir. Brigade.	Notices particularly the Vizir's charge that the English troops had plundered the villages; observing that the charge is so extravagant, that it carries with it its own discredit. Appeals to the field officers against its truth. States that, on the contrary, it was usual for the English troops, who were always in the van, to occupy and protect the villages; but, as soon as they had passed on, the Vizir's army were in the habit of firing the villages, as bonfires for His Excellency's amusement; that the Zemindars, even from a distance of 30 miles, used to send to the English, praying for protection, even to the extent of a single sepoy.	477
Champion. Vizir. Brigade.	Dwells upon the insolence of the Vizir's troops; instancing the case of Lieutenant Forbes, who, in the presence of the Company's sepoys, was told by an officer of the Vizir's army, that he would have his coat stript from his back and his ears cut off; also, that	479

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Champion.	his own servants had been at times beaten by the Vizir's people and his personal baggage thrown on the ground. States, that for these gross insults, the Vizir gave no redress.	
Champion. Vizir. Rohillas.	Describes the inhuman treatment of the prisoners, who were often without food or change of raiment, and had frequently to subsist upon the charity of the English officers; observing, that the Vizir had refused to give any assistance in transporting the wounded Rohillas to the English hospitals, or in burying the dead.	480
Champion. Vizir. Rohillas.	States, that several of the Rohilla chiefs had been induced, by the Vizir's promises of protection and friendship, to remain neutral at Bissouly; yet, that no sooner had the Vizir arrived there, than he placed those unhappy people in close confinement, robbed them of their property, and treated their women with dishonor, indignity and cruelty. Particularizes the case of Mabulla Khan, and his brother Fatteh-Ulla Khan, quoting the treacherous letters* of the Vizir, by which he had induced them to listen to his promises of safety.	482
Champion. Rohillas.	Earnestly exhorts the Council to interfere on behalf of the Rohilla chiefs.	486
Champion. Maclean. Middleton.	Comments on Colonel Maclean's interference in the affairs of the Vizir, also upon the undue interference of Mr. Middleton, with the province of the Commander-in-Chief.	486
Champion. Military.	Concludes with a brief review of his own conduct during the Rohilla campaign, expressing regret for the implicit submission, bordering on extreme humility, which he had manifested to the Vizir throughout, and on those who supported him; and points out the unpleasant position, occupied by Military men in India, observing "that they are lorded over by every young man who can scrawl a waste book or post a ledger." *Feb.* 14.	507
Vizir. Pilleebheet.	114.—The Nawab Vizir to Mr. Hastings. Complains of the search of Pilleebheet for plunder by Colonel Champion's orders. [*This letter is referred to by Mr. Hastings, above page* 9, *para.* 68, *but not there recorded.*] *Feb.* 14.	509
Vizir. Pilleebheet.	115.—Observations on foregoing by Mr. Roberts, Colonel Champion's Persian interpreter. Points out the Vizir's misrepresentations on several occasions. *Feb.* 14.	515
Roberts. Rohillas.	116.—Extracts from the journal of the Persian Interpreter. Gives all the letters referred to in Colonel Champion's defence *(above para.* 113*)* and minute details of the treatment of the Rohilla chiefs and their families. *Feb.* 14.	515 to 629

* "You are very dear to me, remain at Bissouly in safety, with your families. I regard you and your families as my own."—*Vizir to Mabulla Khan.*

"By the blessing of God there is not the smallest difference between us, nay, there is the firmest friendship."—*Same to same.*

"He (the Vizir) has deprived us of our country, of our riches and even of our honor and not content with this, he is going to send us as prisoners to Fyzabad. We desire no country, no riches, no houses but at Bissouly; there are the tombs of our noble ancestors; near to which under some shade, we beg permission to spend the remainder of our lives as Fakirs. Relying on the Vizir's promises we remained in this country."—*Mabulla Khan to Colonel Champion, Con. Sec. Vol. H.* 3, *pages* 482 *and* 484.

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Francis. Rohillas.	117.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that immediate orders be sent to Mr. Bristow, to interpose his most urgent and strenuous good offices, on behalf of the families of Hafiz Rhamut, and the other Rohilla chiefs, and to obtain for them, both freedom and some certain and honorable maintenance. *Feb.* 14.	630
Bristow. Rohillas.	118.—Council to Mr. Bristow. Instruct him in accordance with foregoing. *Feb.* 14.	631
Hastings. Champion. Vizir. Asaph-ul-dowlah.	119.—Minute by the Governor-General. Proposes that Mr. Bristow be directed to enquire into the truth of the facts, disclosed in Colonel Champion's letter *(above para.* 113*)* and that a copy of the same be sent to the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah to enable him to reply to the serious charges brought against his father, the late Nawab. *(Proposal agreed to.)* *Feb.* 14.	632
Champion. Field officers.	120.—Colonel Champion to Council. Considers the letter of the field officers to the address of the Governor-General *(above page* 30, *para.* 152*)* on the subject of prize money. Replies to a reflection, in the same, against himself, for not obliging the Vizir to make the field officers a party to the treaty, and for not guarding their interests to the full extent of his powers. *Encloses,*	633
Champion. Prize money.	(1.) *Extracts from the orders of Council, dated May 28th and June 3d, 1774, on the subject of prize money, and from his correspondence with Mr. Hastings, on the same subject, (noticed above page* 9, *para.* 68*).*	636
Champion. Gailliez. Prize money.	(2.) *Colonel Champion, (Oct. 22nd 1774) to Colonel Gailliez. Remarks upon the conduct of the field officers in holding private meetings on the subject of prize money and other matters not communicated to him (Colonel Champion). Refers to the positive orders of the Council regarding prize money. Concludes by observing that he writes from motives of real friendship, and hopes that his letter will be received in the same spirit.*	642
Champion. Gailliez. Field officers.	(3.) *Same (October 22nd, 1774) to same. Notices certain parts of the field officers' address to Mr. Hastings, which would seem to imply that he (Colonel Champion) had not fully represented the claims of the army.* *Feb.* 14.	643
Hastings. Bonded debt.	121.—Minute by the Governor-General. Comments upon the reasons, advanced by Mr. Francis, for reducing the interest rather than the principal of the bonded debt, (*above para.* 81). Considers that these reasons resolve themselves into two:—1st, The injury which trade would sustain by throwing back so much money into circulation. 2nd, The inability of the Company to pay off the debt. Observes, on the first, that the trade of the country will be augmented by a flow of money thrown back into circulation, which is now shut up in the Company's Treasury; and, on the second, that the Budget estimate, which shows an anticipated balance of a crore of Rupees, is sufficient guarantee for the solvency of the Government. Points out the fallacy in a proposal, made by Mr. Francis, that the Government should take advantage of the state of the funds to purchase their own bonds when below par. Observes	646

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Hastings. Bonded debt. on this, that the scheme is impracticable; inasmuch, as nothing but the supposed inability of Government to pay its debts can ever reduce the value of its bonds. *Feb.* 14.

Clavering. Bonded debt. 122.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that the 8 per cent. bonds, antecedent to 1772, be called in, leaving an option to the holders to take new bonds at 5 per cent. *Feb.* 14. 652

Clavering. Bonded debt. 123.—Order of Council on General Clavering's proposal to reduce the interest rather than the principal of the bonded debt (*above para.* 44). Agreed to. [*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*] *Feb.* 14. 657

Bogle. Thibet. 124.—*Mr. Bogle, (*December 5th,* 1774) on deputation to the Taishoo Lama, Thibet, to the Governor-General. Announces his arrival at Deshiripgay near Chumnamning, and his first interview with the Lama. Gives a favorable account of the ability and wisdom of the Lama, who seemed anxious to open the trade between Thibet and Bengal. States that the Emperor of China is sovereign of the country and deputes three officers, changed every third year, to reside at the Thibet Court and keep his Majesty informed of all important matters. *Encloses,* 670

(1.) *A memorandum on the trade and productions of Thibet; the government; the external communications; the value of money and other interesting matters.* *Feb.* 14. 673

Hastings. Champion. 125.—Governor-General to Colonel Champion. States his intention to exculpate himself from the many charges, contained in Colonel Champion's letter (*above para.* 112) to the Council, and, suggests the postponement of Colonel Champion's voyage to Europe until this be prepared. Observes, that he considers Colonel Champion has failed to justify himself against the late Vizir's accusation of having used unnecessary delay in the advance from Bissouly to Lall Dang. *Feb.* 14. 684

Hastings. Champion. 126.—Reply to foregoing. Declines to adopt the Governor-General's suggestion; observing, that he is sufficiently convinced of the rectitude of his conduct, to leave the matter in the hands of the Council. *Feb.* 14. 687

Hastings. Mohammed Reza Khan. Clavering. Monson. Francis. 127.—Minute by the Governor-General on the visit of Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis, to Mohammed Reza Khan. Enquires how they can reconcile this act with their former statement to the Court, that they would suspend all connexion with that person until the orders of the Court, on his conduct, had been received. Infers that the act is only another instance of the desire of the majority to throw discredit on the Governor-General. Observes, that if their communication related to public business, he must protest against the proceeding, as a dangerous and unconstitutional innovation and a particular indignity to himself, as the head of the Government. *Feb.* 14. 689

* This letter, with its enclosure, is published in the supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, April 16th, 1862.

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Hastings. Polier.	128.—Minute by the Governor-General. States, as his opinion, that Major Polier cannot be called to account for his presence at the siege of Agra; inasmuch, as that act had his *(the Governor-General's)* sanction. *Feb.* 14.	692
Polier. Foreigners.	129.—Major Polier to Council. Prays for a reconsideration of the order for his recall. Recounts his long and useful service to the Company, and the hardship he has endured from his position as a foreigner, which has proved a bar to his promotion. States that he is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Oude and that he cannot return without serious pecuniary loss. *Feb.* 24.	693
Polier.	130.—Reply to foregoing. Peremptorily repeat order of recall. State as a reason for the same, that Major Polier is required to account for his presence, without the authority of Government, at the siege of Agra. [*The Governor-General dissents.*] *Feb.* 24.	708
Gailliez. Rohillas. Asaph-ul-dowlah.	131.—Colonel Gailliez *(Fyzabad Feb. 6th)* to Council. States having obtained a promise from the Nawab of payment, within two months, of the balance due for the Rohilla war. Also that the Nawab had desired him to assure the Council, that his sole dependence for stability on the musnud lay in the friendship of the English nation. *Feb.* 24.	709
Asaph-ul-dowlah. Gailliez.	132.—Same (*Feb.* 12*th*) to same. States that the Nawab was about to make a tour through Oude, in hopes that his presence might check the mutinous spirit of the Zemindars, many of whom were withholding their rents. *Feb.* 24.	710
Asaph-ul-dowlah. Rohillas.	133.—Same (*Feb.* 14*th*) to same. Reports receipt of 10 lakhs from the Nawab.	714
Barwell. Bonded debt.	134.—A sum of five lakhs received from Mr. Barwell, as a contribution to the five per cent. loan. *Feb.* 24.	716

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Gailliez. Rohillas. Nawab.	1.—Col. Gailliez, (*Feb.* 17*th*) to Council. Reports despatch to Calcutta of 10 lakhs received from the Nawab. *March* 2.	1
Gailliez. Nawab. Brooke. Stuart. Lane.	2.—Same (*Feb.* 18*th*) to same. Reports having sent a detachment to assist the Nawab in quelling the refractory Zemindars in Korah. Also, that the Nawab had appointed Capt. Brooke to the command of a battalion of Sepoys, with direction to raise a second battalion for service in the Doab; Captain Stuart to the command of a battalion to serve in Rohilcund, and Lieut. Lane, to the command of a battalion for personal service on himself. *March* 2.	2
Gailliez. Polier. Fyzulla Khan.	3.—Same (Feb. 19th) to same. Asks, at the request of the Nawab, for the service of Major Polier, to assist in repairing the Forts in Oude. Mentions report, which he discredits, that Fyzulla Khan was casting guns and increasing his troops beyond the number fixed by the treaty. *March* 2.	4

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Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	4.—Minute by General Clavering. Charges Colonel Leslie with insubordination, for refusing to produce, when required by the Commander-in-Chief, the particulars of a demand which he had made against Colonel Champion, *Encloses,* *March* 2.	5
Champion. Leslie.	(1.) *Colonel Champion to General Clavering. States that as he was about to leave for Europe, Colonel Leslie, the late Quarter Master General of the Army, had presented a bill for Rs.* 50,000; *which sum he alleged had been expended, by the orders of Colonel Champion, in erecting cantonments at Bissouly, and that Colonel Champion had received the same amount, from the Vizir, to defray the cost.*	13
Champion. Leslie.	*Observes, upon this, that a sum of Rs.* 19,000 *was paid by the Vizir, and expended by the Deputy Quarter Master General, in the manner stated; but positively denies that Colonel Leslie had ever expended a shilling on the cantonments.*	
Champion. Leslie.	*Further, that if Colonel Leslie's statement were true, the account that he had given should appear on the books as due by the Company, but that, in no possible way, could he (Colonel Champion,) be made answerable for it.*	
Champion. Leslie.	*Also, that Colonel Leslie was ill and confined to his bed, when the cantonments were being erected, and that the work was done by the Deputy Quarter Master General. Adds, that Colonel Leslie had sent an attorney's letter, to prohibit his departure from India, and asks the General to interfere for his protection.*	
Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	(2.) *General Clavering to Colonel Leslie. Asks for proof of the charge, that Colonel Champion had received Rs.* 50,000 *from the Vizir, for the purpose stated; also, for Colonel Leslie's bill, attested by vouchers, for erecting the cantonments, in order that the demand, if found correct, may be adjusted by the Company.*	20
Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	(3.) *Reply to foregoing. Declines to furnish the information asked for; observing, that the matter in dispute was a private claim of his own against Colonel Champion, and that he had made no demand against the Company; further, that the affair was beyond the General's jurisdiction, as it had occurred before his appointment to the command of the army.*	22
Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	(4.) *General Clavering to Colonel Leslie. Peremptorily repeats his demand; threatening, in case of further disobedience, to adopt measures to vindicate his authority.*	27
	(5.) *Reply to foregoing. Repeats his refusal, and states that he will endeavour to recover his demand in the Supreme Court.*	23
Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	5.—Order of Council on foregoing. Are of opinion that General Clavering had a right to call upon Colonel Leslie for the accounts and proofs referred to. [*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*] *March* 2.	32
Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	6.—Further order on same subject. Direct that a strong censure be passed upon Colonel Leslie, for his conduct in refusing obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and that he be ordered to send the proofs and vouchers to the Council. [*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*] *March* 2.	37

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Nawab. Treaty.	7.—Further deliberation *(above page* 54, *para.* 104*)* of Council on the treaty to be made with the new Nawab of Oude. *March* 3.	49
Nawab. Treaty.	8.—Order of Council on foregoing. Resolve to guarantee to the Nawab, Asaph-ul-dowlah, the province of Oude, and conditionally those of Korah and Allahabad, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors on the treaty of Benares be known. [*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell consider that the guarantee should also extend to Rohilcund and the Doab.*]	55
Hastings. Cheyt Singh.	9.—Proposal by the Governor-General. That Rajah Cheyt Singh, shall be guaranteed a free and independent authority in his own dominions, subject only to the payment of his tribute. *Agreed to.*	56
Cheyt Singh. Ghazeepore.	10.—Opinion of the members of Council upon the question: Whether the cession of the Zemindari of Ghazeepore *(Cheyt Singh's territory)* to the Company, should be made an article of the treaty.	57
Francis. Cheyt Singh.	Mr. Francis thinks, that the cession of the whole tribute of the Zemindari, should be the first, and most essential condition of the treaty.	57
Barwell. Cheyt Singh.	Mr. Barwell objects to the proposal, as being inconsistent with equity and contrary to the express orders of the Court, which forbid any extension of the Company's territory. Dwells on the injustice of making the necessities of their allies a pretext for grasping at their possessions.	57
Monson. Cheyt Singh.	Colonel Monson is of opinion, that the Company's interest should be the rule of the Council's conduct, and would therefore gladly apply for the whole or any part of the tribute; but thinks that the cession should not be made a condition of the defensive treaty, as no sufficient compensation would be thereby given to the Nawab for so considerable a concession.	58
Clavering.	General Clavering agrees with Colonel Monson.	59
Hastings. Cheyt Singh.	The Governor-General considers that they should ask for, but not insist upon a moiety of the tribute. *March* 3.	60
Cheyt Singh.	11.—Order of Council on foregoing. Agree to apply for the tribute of Ghazeepore, but not to make it an indispensable condition of the treaty. *March* 3.	61
Nawab. Treaty. Brigade.	12.—Order of Council on the question of the Nawab's subsidy *(monthly,* Rs. 2,10,000) for the Brigade. Resolve that it shall be made a condition of the new treaty, that the subsidy be increased up to the real expense of the troops retained for the Nawab's service. *March* 3.	63
Francis. Nawab. Treaty.	13.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Gives his opinion on the conditions of the new treaty with the Nawab of Oude. Would make the cession to the Company of Rajah Cheyt Singh's tribute, or the provinces of Korah and Allahabad, a first and indispensable condition of the treaty; guaranteeing to the Nawab whichever of these provinces he consented to retain, and Oude. Would not absolutely insist on an increase in the subsidy for the troops, but would apply to have it made equal to the expense. *March* 8.	67

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Bristow. Nawab. Treaty.	14.—Council to the Resident at Oude. Instruct him on the terms of the new treaty with the Nawab. *March* 8.	70
Bombay.	15.—G. & C. Bombay, (*December* 31*st*) to Council. Furnish, in compliance with the late act of Parliament, detailed accounts of the factories and concerns of the Company at, and under the Presidency of Bombay; and of the political relations of the Presidency.	79
Bombay. Factories.	Enumerate the places where the Company have factories and settlements under the Bombay Presidency, viz., Surat, Broach, Cambay, Sinde, Bussora, Fort Victoria, Vingorla, Onore (*Honahwar?*) Tellicherry, Calicut and Aujengo.	80
Bombay. Mahrattas.	Describe the dismembered state of the Mahratta Empire, and the position and prospects of the various contending parties.	81
Bombay. Salsette.	Had, in compliance with repeated orders from the Hon'ble Court, and owing to the favorable position of affairs for the project, sent a force to obtain possession of Salsette and the adjacent isles. Explain that the enterprise had been planned and resolved on before the establishment of the new Government at Calcutta, so that they were unable to submit it for the approval of Council.	83
Bombay. Factories.	Give a detailed account of the factories and settlements, attached to the Bombay Presidency, describing the circumstances which led to their establishment, and the trade, revenue, and Government of each. *March* 8.	84 *to* 104
Bombay. Salsette.	16.—Same to same. Explain the motives which originated, and give an account of the expedition against Salsette.	106
Bombay. Salsette.	Quote the orders of the Court (*March* 31*st*, 1761) directing that the acquisition of this place should be a constant object in all treaties, negotiations, and military operations. Mention the efforts they had made to obtain it, by treaty, from the Mahrattas; having offered to exchange it for Broach and its territories.	107
Bombay. Salsette. Portuguese.	Observe that the immediate cause of the expedition, was the arrival at Goa of a large Portuguese force, sent with the avowed intention of recovering Salsette and the other places formerly in possession of the Portuguese Company. Point out how injurious it must have been for the interest of the Company to allow the Portuguese to effect their object; inasmuch, as the possession of Salsette would enable them again to impede the Company's inland trade, by the imposition of heavy duties.	108
Bombay. Salsette. Gordon.	That, for these reasons, they had sent a force, under Brigadier General Gordon, which succeeded in taking the Fort by storm after a seige of 15 days, and in reducing the islands of Salsette and Caranjee, which, they observe, complete the conquests they had determined to make.	111
Bombay. Salsette.	That on the day this expedition sailed, a Portuguese fleet appeared off Bombay; the commander of which delivered a formal protest against the proceeding.	
Bombay. Salsette.	Estimate the revenue of Salsette at Rs. 3,30,000 and of Caranjee at Rs. 40,000.	112
Bombay. Mahrattas.	Hope to avoid a rupture with the Mahrattas by explaining to the ministerial party at Poonah, the necessity they were under to preserve the newly-acquired possessions from the Por-	

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Bombay.	tuguese, and by promising to resign both, when the Mahrattas are in a position to defend them; provided they cannot be induced to cede them permanently to the Company, and provided also that the Mahrattas give a suitable compensation to the Company, as a reward for having prevented these places from falling into the hands of the Portuguese.	
Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Salsette.	Describe a negotiation which they had opened with Ragoba *(Ragonaut Rao)* with the object of restoring him to his place, as head of the Mahrattas. State that they had agreed to support his cause, if he would undertake to cede Salsette and Bassein to the Company and be answerable for the whole expense of the Campaign, paying, as a deposit beforehand, from 15 to 20 lakhs. That to this Ragoba made a counter-proposition, offering a deposit of 6 lakhs and the cession, to the Company, of certain pergunnas, near Surat, valued at Rs. 18,25,000; but declined to cede Salsette or Bassein. That the negotiation was still pending and that they were disposed to close with Ragoba's offer. *Enclose,*	113
Henshaw. Portuguese. Bombay.	(1.) *Mr. Henshaw (Goa, October 31st, 1774) to G. & C. Bombay. Announces the arrival of the new Portuguese Governor, Don Joze Pedro de Camero with a force of 2,158 Europeans. States that a legion of Portuguese sepoys (1200 strong) was about to be raised and commanded by Don Antonio Joze de Norowka, the famous Bishop of Halicarnassus, known as the Nawab Delwar Jung, Bahadur. Apprehends that the Portuguese ruler intends to recover Salsette. States that he has had several interviews with the Bishop of Halicarnassus, who had endeavoured to extract from him the views of the Bombay Council.*	119
Salsette. Court.	(2.) *Extract of a letter from the Court of Directors, dated March 31st, 1769. States their earnest desire to obtain possession of Salsette and Bassein.* *March* 8.	124
Fort St. George. Bombay. Salsette. Bassein.	17.—P. & C. Fort St. George *(January 11th)* to Council. Reports receipt of an urgent application from the Council at Bombay, for assistance in order to retain possession of Salsette and Bassein, and the despatch, in consequence, of a battalion of sepoys to Bombay. *Enclose,* *March* 8.	125
	(1.) *The letter from the Bombay Council referred to.*	126
Bombay. Ragonaut Rao.	18.—Council to G. & C. Bombay. Disapprove of the proposed alliance with Ragonaut Rao, as tending to a breach with Shahjee Bonsla. Request information on the amount of the Bombay military establishment and on the revenue of the Presidency. *March* 8.	129
Hastings.	19.—Governor-General to the Court of Directors. Replies to the accusations against himself contained in the letter from the majority, dated January 11th, 1775 *(above page 39, para. 23.)*	133
Hastings. Majority.	Remarks upon the indirect nature of the charges; observing, that dark allusions, mysterious insinuations, bitter invectives and ironical reflections are weapons to which he had been little accustomed, before the formation of the present Government.	
Hastings.	Replies to the objection, of the majority of Council *(above page 39)*	136

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Majority. Vizir. Rohillas.	that no more rigid terms were exacted from the Vizir, by the Council's letter of Nov. 1773, than what the Vizir had previously offered during the negotiations at Benares. Observes that there was a decided difference between the conditions of the two agreements,—by the former, the 40 lakhs being due from the Vizir when he should dismiss the whole or half of the Brigade; but, by the latter, when Rohilcund should be subdued.	
Hastings. Rohillas.	States that the word "*extirpate*," which had been so much objected to by the Council, means, in the original Persian, to expel or remove from the country. Defends, when used in this sense, the extirpation of the Rohillas.	137
Hastings. Sullivan.	Notices the allusion to his private correspondence with Mr. Sullivan *(above page* 39). Defends his own conduct in this matter; adding that its introduction into the letter of the majority, was an underhand attempt to render him obnoxious to the Court, for being on terms of friendship with one who had lately involved himself in disputes in the Court of Proprietors.	139
Hastings. Bengal.	Denies that it was any contradiction to say that the affairs of the Company were in distress in May 1773, and prosperous in Nov. 1774; observing, that such had actually been the case.	141
Hastings. Council.	Denies that the late Council had assented to measures which their consciences condemned.	142
Hastings. Francis.	States that Mr. Francis had complained to him that the new members of Council had not been received with suitable respect on their arrival at the Presidency.	
Hastings. Council.	Asks the gentlemen of the majority to produce an instance of "any official light having been directly withheld from them or communicated with studied perplexity." States that they have had free access to all papers, and might have called for what they required. Observes that the first and only minute, on the state of the country, that he had written for their information, was so badly received that he declined to repeat the experiment.	143
Hastings. Contractors. Weller.	Observes that neither the Court of Directors, nor any one acquainted with him, will deem him capable of protecting the contractors in the commission of injustice, because Captain Weller* had a concern with them.	144
Hastings. Molungees.	Replies to the charge regarding the Molungees; observing, that it had been customary from time immemorial to compel these people to work and that if such be an oppression, it is no new oppression, traceable to the late administration; also, that the Council might have referred the complaint of the Molungees at once to the Supreme Court, without deliberating upon it for several days to the neglect of other business.	146
Hastings. Molungees.	Appeals, against the charge of oppression, to the proceedings of the late administration; noticing particularly his minute of April 12th, 1773 regarding weavers *(above page* 12, *para.* 15.*)*	147
Hastings. Famine.	Was not in Bengal at the time of the famine, but had always heard the loss of inhabitants reckoned at one-third and, in many places, at one-half of the whole.	147

* A friend of the Governor-General and a resident in his family.

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Hastings. Maclean.	Refers to the complaint regarding Colonel Maclean *(above page* 41). Defends the late administration for granting to that officer the privilege of supplying the petty stores which could not be contracted for, and which, he observes, resulted in a saving of more than 15 per cent. to the Company. Positively denies that Colonel Maclean took any merchandize to the army, or that, as Commissary General, he had audited his own accounts.	150
Hastings. Councils.	Shows that all his recommendations for the provincial Councils were rejected, except in one instance.	151 to 156
Hastings. Champion.	Observes that a perusal of Colonel Champion's letters will, no doubt, satisfy the Court of the propriety of withholding them when first applied for by the majority, and convince them that they contained no material public information.	157
Hastings.	Replies to the 2nd minute of the majority, dated January 11th, 1775 *(above page* 41, *para.* 25*)*.	161
Hastings. Nujuf Khan.	States that he had been told a different story, regarding the protection said to have been given by Nujuf Khan to Sumroo, Madoc and Redman; but, that he will leave him to make his own vindication, having written to him for this purpose.	162
Hastings. King. Council.	Defends an apparent inconsistency on the part of the late administration, noticed by the majority, of having sequestered the tribute to the king, while continuing to pay the tankhwahs granted, therefrom, by the king to the Vizir and Nujuf Khan.	162
Hastings. Majority.	Declines to reply to the first part of the preceding paragraph, as it indirectly charges him with having shared, with the Vizir, in the money received by the latter.	163
Hastings. Bengal.	Alludes briefly to the cause of the late improvement in the Company's affairs, which he attributes to the money received from the Vizir and to the reduction in expenditure.	163
Hastings. Cheyt Singh.	States that the last increase, levied on Cheyt Singh, was on the occasion of his father's death, but denies that a further sum was extorted at the time of the Benares treaty.	164
Hastings. Majority.	Replies to the 3rd minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, dated January 11th, 1775.	165
Hastings. Bengal.	Refers to the general letters to the Court, dated 1773 and 1774, to prove that the late administration had not deluded the Company with false hopes and concealed the true state of affairs in Bengal.	165
Hastings. Bengal. Majority.	Observes sarcastically, on the future distresses which the majority foretell, that when they particularise their statements, he will express his opinion upon them. In the meantime, fears that their mysterious mode of writing may be productive of ill-consequences in England.	165
Hastings. Bonded debt.	Thinks that the Budget Estimate for 1775 proves that the Company's resources were much more than sufficient to discharge the debt of 1771. Remarks upon the impolicy of the Council's measures in reducing the interest rather than the principal of the bonded debt.	166
Hastings. Salt.	Shows that no new hardship has been imposed upon the manufacturers by taking the salt trade into the hands of the Company. Estimates the net receipts to the Company from Salt at	166

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	£1,20,000;* which, he observes, is four times more than thay have ever before received except in the time of the Society of trade.	
Hastings. Salt.	Explains that the majority have mistaken the nature of the salt balance due in the district of Hedgelee.	167
Hastings. Cash balance.	Refers to the objection, made against his estimate of the Treasury balance, on the ground that it was taken later in Calcutta than in the Provincial Treasuries, and that consequently certain sums, paid into the former, appear twice in the account. Observes that the objection is more apparent than real, as the subsequent sums received at the Provincial Treasuries are not included in the estimate,—an omission which, he contends, corrects the error alluded to.	169
Hastings. Cash balance.	Points out that the corrected cash balance, prepared by the majority, was very fallacious, as the remittances had been deducted and the collections not added. Gives a second cash balance estimated at Rs. 88,40,845.†	170
Hastings. Majority. Bengal.	States his inability to understand the reasoning of the majority on the state of the Company's affairs; observing, that if the treaty of Benares is to be annulled, and the tribute to the king continued, with arrears for three years, he will then no longer insist on the prosperous state of the country.	170
Revenue.	Traces the heavy revenue arrears to the effects of the famine.	172
Hastings. Bengal. Behar.	Gives an abstract of nett revenue received from the ceded and dewanee lands of Bengal and Behar, for the eight years ending 1773-74.	175
Hastings. Majority.	Apologises for the length of this letter, but states that he has omitted to notice whole paragraphs in the letter of the majority, as, in many cases, they either contained nothing which required a reply, or because the language was too harsh and the reflections too personal to deserve one. Asks the Court to judge of the temper which will regulate their business in the long period that must elapse before a remedy can be applied.	175
Hastings.	Concludes with observing on the painful and mortifying position in which he has been placed; that he had been deprived of the powers with which, by a solemn act of the Legislature, he had been invested; that he had been denied the respect due to his station and character, and even the rights of personal civility, by men with whom he was compelled to associate in the daily course of official business; adding, that nothing but a strong sense of duty and confidence in the Court's justice had enabled him to retain his place.	176
Hastings. Cash balance.	20.—Corrected cash balance for Nov. 30th, 1774, prepared by the Governor-General. *(Balance* Rs. 88,40,845.*)*	177
Hastings. Graham. Burdwan.	21.—Governor-General to the Court of Directors. Vindicates Mr. Graham against certain charges made by the Rani of Burdwan.	178

* It seems doubtful whether this is meant for one or for two or three years.

† The Governor-General's former estimate was about 80 lakhs, and that of the majority about 65.

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Clavering. Monson. Francis.	22.—General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors. Endeavour to establish the truth of such of their assertions, as the Governor-General had disputed.	188
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	Observe that their several separate addresses had not interfered with the despatch of public business, as they had been prepared in the hours which might have been devoted to ease and relaxation.	189
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	Had not received copies of the last advices from Bengal, before leaving England, and were consequently unacquainted with the particulars of the treaty of Benares or the reasons which had led to the cession of Korah and Allahabad.	190 *to* 193
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Rohillas.	Comment upon the part of the Governor-General's defence of the Rohilla war in which he shows that the Rohillas had no title to Rohilcund.	195
Hastings.	Refer to the Governor-General's disparaging remarks upon the characters of General Clavering and Colonel Monson.	198
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Vizir. Rohillas.	Consider again the evidence in proof of the inhuman conduct of the Vizir in the prosecution of the Rohilla war. In support of their opinion, on this point, quote a private letter from Colonel Champion to the late Governor, dated Bissouly, May 10th, 1774.	201
	Asks for leave to return to the Presidency to set his affairs in order, before leaving for England. Observes on the disagreeable nature of the service he is engaged on in Rohilcund; that by the terms of the treaty with the Vizir he has been prevented from protecting the miserable; that he has been compelled to turn a deaf ear to the lamentable cries of the widows and the fatherless; and to shut his eyes against a wanton display of violence and oppression, of inhumanity and cruelty.	202
	Fears that being silent spectators of such scenes will redound to the dishonor of the English nation. Strongly recommends the Governor-General to interfere in behalf of the widow and children of Hafiz Rhamet Khan; observing that they are now reduced to making private supplication to the charitable for a little rice and water. Concludes with expressing his earnest desire to leave scenes which none but the merciless Sujah can witness without heart-bleeding pain.	
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Vizir.	Comment upon the foregoing, and consider it to be satisfactory proof of the charges of cruelty and inhumanity which they had advanced against the Vizir.	204
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Vizir. Rohillas. Champion.	As further evidence of the same, appeal to Colonel Champion's letter of vindication *(above page* 55 *para.* 113*)*, observing that such a detail of enormities, as he describes, has never made part of the history of any nation. Strongly recommend the Court to publish the whole, with a view to clear the honor of the British name and to fix the opprobrium of these transactions upon the guilty parties.	
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Hastings.	Explain that they do not wish to implicate the Governor-General in the personal charges fixed upon Sujah-ad-dowlah; as they believe that many of the consequences of the Rohilla war were not foreseen or intended by Mr. Hastings.	206

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Clavering. Monson. Francis. Hastings. Champion.	Comment upon the Governor-General's endeavour to prove an inconsistency (*above page* 36) between Colonel Champion's present sentiments and his actions ten years previously. Observing, that the Governor-General is himself inconsistent in making the charge, inasmuch as he associates the word duty with what he describes as impolitic and barbarous.	207
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Rohillas.	Recapitulate the evidence* to prove that brutal outrages had been offered to the wives and daughters of the highest Rohilla chiefs.	208
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Rohillas. Vizir.	Refer to the Governor-General's explanation of the word "master" *(above page* 37*)* in the Vizir's letter. Consider that whatever may be the idiomatic expression in the Persian, it is evident, from the bearing of the Vizir throughout, that he considered himself, in effect, to be the master of the Company's army.	212
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	Defend the conduct of the majority in recalling the Brigade. Observe that when they did so, the war was finished.	213
Brigade. Siccas. Oude.	Discuss, at considerable length, the difference, in standard, between Siccas and the currency of Oude; adding, that should there be any final deficiency in the money received, they will compel the Nawab to make it good.	214
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Civil Servants.	Explain that the Civil Servants whom they had referred to, as having engaged the Company in schemes of conquest, were the members of the late administration.	219
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Rohillas. Hastings.	Consider the arguments advanced, by the Governor-General, in favor of the Rohilla war, on the ground of furnishing employment for the troops. Observe, that the removal of the Brigade from the Company's territory has been urged by the Zemindars as an excuse for their inability to pay their rent.	220
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Revenue. Bengal.	Describe the measures which they had taken to acquire accurate information on the state of the Province, and the effect of the existing revenue system in depopulating and impoverishing the country.	223
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	Consider the Governor-General's assertion, that the majority have not defended or attempted to defend their measures.	229
Hastings.	Also, his repeated accusation, that the object of the majority was to bring discredit on the late administration. Observe, on this, that the late administration was abolished because of its incompetency. "Are of opinion that the Governor-General cannot offer a stronger proof of the weakness, impropriety or depravity of any political measure than by saying that it had been adopted by the late administration." *March* 8.	230
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Vizir.	23.—General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors. Consider the political relations of the country, as influenced by the death of the Vizir, and the general principles on which they mean to conduct the Government.	233
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Delhi.	Point out the inconsistency of the Company's relations with the king of Delhi; observing, that they coin money in his name and hold their territory under his grant, while they sequester	234

* See Secret Consultations, Vol. H. 3, page 480 and sequel.

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his tribute and sell his country to the Vizir.

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Oude. Nawab. — Refer to the measures of Council, regarding the succession to the Subahdari of Oude, and observe that they have been careful to avoid every step that might involve them in the business of making Nawabs,—"a business which they do not pretend to understand." 235

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Bombay. Salsette. — Find fault with the Government at Bombay for the attack on Salsette, observing that if it were a desirable object to obtain that place, it should have been effected by negotiation. *March* 8. 236

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Revenue. Hastings. Rohillas. Brigade. — 24.—Same to same. Offer their opinion upon the comparative account, annexed to the Governor-General's letter to the Court of Directors, dated January 10th, 1775 *(above page* 35, *para.* 20.) Endeavour to show that the expense of the Brigade, during the Rohilla campaign, had exceeded the subsidy by 7 lakhs. *March* 8. 238

Clavering. Bonded debt. Budget. — 25.—Minute by General Clavering. Endeavours to show that the amount required to liquidate the bonded debt, at 8 per cent., will be more considerable than the Governor-General has stated and that the estimate, (*above page* 55, *para.* 111) of resources and disbursements for the year 1775, is erroneous. *March* 8. 242

Francis. Oude. Siccas. — 26.—Mr. Francis, to the late Assay-master, the present Assay-master and the Mint-master. Enquires as to the standard of the Oude Siccas. *March* 8. 248

Francis. Oude. Siccas. — 27.—Replies to foregoing. State that the Oude Siccas have no fixed value; but vary in fineness from 8.51 to 37.02 per cent. worse than Calcutta Siccas. *March* 8. 249

Hastings. Clavering. Bonded debt. — 28.—Minute by the Governor-General. Replies to General Clavering's minute (*above para.* 25) on the budget estimate for 1775. *March* 8. 253

Francis. Nundcomar. — 29.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Delivers in a letter, *(noticed in the following paragraph)* addressed to the Governor-General and Council, which, he states, was handed to him publicly by Rajah Nundcomar. Adds that he is unacquainted with the contents. *March* 11. 259

Nundcomar. Hastings. — 30.—Maharajah Nundcomar to the Governor-General and Council. States that at the time of Cossim Ali Khan's rebellion, he had induced Jaffier Ali Khan, to accept the Subahdari, and that it was by his influence, with the king of Delhi, that Jaffier Ali Khan was confirmed in the same. Recapitulates the benefits he had conferred upon the English, and the unworthy return he had received from the late administration, in being deprived of his place at the Moorshedabad Court, in favour of Mohammed Reza Khan. 260

Nundcomar. Hastings. — Describes the services he had rendered to Mr. Hastings, in regulating the affairs of the country. Complains that, although Mr. Hastings had introduced many natives to the new Councillors (*Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis,*) he had refused for a long time to introduce him. 261

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Nundcomar. Hastings.	Gives the substance of a conversation, which he had lately held with the Governor-General, who accused him of having allied himself with his *(the Governor-General's)* enemies, and forbad his visits to Government House.	263
Nundcomar. Hastings.	Complains that his *(Nundcomar's)* enemies were received daily by the Governor-General.	264
Nundcomar. Hastings.	Makes various indirect accusations against the Governor-General, of having been bribed by Mohammed Reza Khan, and Shitabroy, and of having appropriated a royal present of a palankeen, sent from the king of Delhi, to the complainant.	264 to 271
Nundcomar. Hastings.	Directly accuses the Governor-General of having received presents, aggregating Rs. 3,54,105, from himself *(Nundcomar)* for procuring the appointment of Rajah Goordoss *(Nundcomar's son)* to the Niabat, and the recognition of Munny Begum as the head of the Nawab's family. *March* 11.	272
Hastings. Francis. Nundcomar.	31.—Minute by the Governor-General. Asks Mr. Francis, if he had been aware of Nundcomar's intention of bringing forward the charges noticed in the foregoing. *March* 11.	275
Francis. Hastings. Nundcomar.	32.—Reply to foregoing by Mr. Francis. States that he was not aware of the contents of Nundcomar's paper, until he had heard it read before the Council, but had understood, generally, that it contained charges against the Governor-General. *March* 11.	275
Gailliez. Nawab.	33.—Colonel Gailliez (*Lucknow, February* 23*rd*) to Council. Reports that the Nawab had expressed himself ready to renew the treaty of alliance, which his father had with the Company. *March* 13.	277
Gailliez. Brigade.	34.—Same (*February* 25*th*) to same. Replies to Council's letter, dated February 10th, censuring him for having detached part of the Brigade to Cawnpore and Fyzabad (*above page* 53, *para.* 91). Expresses concern at having incurred their displeasure, and explains the reasons which had induced him to divide the Brigade, in the manner complained of.	278
Nawab. Sadat Ali. Elije Khan.	States that the Nawab had become apprehensive of the fidelity of some of his father's principal servants, amongst whom were his brother Sadat Khan and Elije Khan. *March* 13.	281
Hughes. Salsette.	35.—Commodore Sir Ed. Hughes to Council. Mentions having received an application, from the Council at Bombay, for two ships to protect the Company's trade against the Mahratta fleet. Asks for information regarding the attack on Salsette. *March* 13.	282
Fort St. George.	36.—G. & C. Fort St. George to Council. *Enclose,*	285
Mahrattas. Salsette.	(1.) *Chief at Tillicherry to G. & C. Fort St. George. Reports that the Mahrattas had made a fruitless attack on Salsette.*	
Mahrattas.	(2.) *Narrative of the engagement between two of the Company's cruizers and the Mahratta fleet. The latter defeated and the Admiral's ship, mounting* 40 *guns, destroyed.* *March* 13.	287
Fort St. George. Mahrattas. Hyder Ali.	37.—G. & C. Fort St. George to Council. Give a brief account of the political relations of the Madras Presidency. Describe the state of parties amongst the Mahrattas, the position of the Subah	293

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Deccan. Arcot.	of the Deccan, and of Hyder Ali. The latter, they observe, has a numerous and well equipped army, but is more particular about the discipline than the pay of his forces. Describe the Company's relations with the Nawab of Arcot, and the income and expenses of the Madras Presidency. *Enclose,*	
Mostyn. Poonah. Mahrattas.	(1.) *Mr. Mostyn, resident at Poonah, to G. & C. Fort St. George. Describes the state of the Mahratta Government.*	303
Arcot. Dutch.	(2.) *Copy of a treaty between the Nawab of Arcot and the Dutch.*	306
French.	(3.) *Copy of a treaty between the Nawab of Arcot and the French, relative to the restitution of Pondicherry and its districts.* *March* 13.	314
Fort St. George. Bombay.	38.—Same (*February* 17*th*) to same. Have been induced to reconsider their decision regarding the despatch of troops to Bombay, and have sent two companies of Europeans. *March* 13.	324
Fort St. George. Arcot.	39.—Same (*February* 17*th*) to same. *Enclose,* (1.) *Minute by President of Council, Fort St. George. Has reason to suppose that Colonel Maclean, and Mr. Johnson, persons who had embarked for England, were charged with a secret negotiation from the Nawab (of Arcot) to the king of England; with a view to induce His Majesty to assume charge of the Government of India, and reduce the Company to the position of private merchants.* *March* 13.	325
Fort St. George. Arcot. Mahrattas.	40.—Same (*February* 18*th*) to same. Report receipt of an application from the Nawab (*of Arcot?*) asking for English interference to procure for him an exemption from paying the chauth *(tribute)* to the Mahrattas. *Enclose,*	327
Arcot.	*Nawab (of Arcot?) to G. & C. Fort St. George. Explains the nature of the chauth referred to, and asks for the interference of Council in the manner stated.*	328
Ragonaut Rao. Mahrattas.	(2.) *Intelligence from Petumber Doss, a person at the Nizam's Court, written for the Nawab. Gives particulars of Ragonaut Rao and the state of the Mahratta province.*	330
Mahrattas. Salsette. Portuguese.	(3.) *Intelligence from Poonah on same subject. Mentions report that the Mahrattas had applied to the Portuguese at Goa, for assistance to recover Salsette and Bassein from the English.* *March* 13.	332
Fort St. George.	41.—Same (February 20th) to same. *Enclose,*	334
Arcot. Hyder Ali.	(1.) *Nawab (of Arcot?) to G. & C. Fort St. George. Reports receipt of an application from Hyder Ali Khan, to enter into an alliance against the Mahrattas.* *March* 13.	
Fort St. George. Bombay.	42.—Council to G. & C., Fort St. George. Approve of the assistance sent to Bombay; but forbid them, in future, to detach any part of their forces, beyond the Presidency, without the orders of the Supreme Government. *March* 13.	337
Hughes. Salsette. Bassein.	43.—Council to Sir Ed. Hughes. Forward copy of the correspondence on the subject of the attack on Salsette and Bassein. *March* 13.	338

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Leslie. Champion. Clavering.	44.—Colonel Leslie to Council. Replies to Council's letter dated March 2d (*above para.* 6). Gives a sketch of the evidence,* which he means to produce in the Supreme Court in support of his charge against Col. Champion. Expresses much concern at having incurred the censure of the Council. Explains that his refusal to meet the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief, proceeded from an error in judgment, and requests Council to suspend its opinion on the matter, until the result of the trial in the Supreme Court shall be made known. *March* 13.	339
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Reza Khan.	45.—Minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis. Submit to Council a paper, written by Mohammed Reza Khan. Observe, that before accepting any communication from this person, they had expressly stipulated that it was to be confined solely to the state of the country, and was not to include a charge, or accusation against any individual. *March* 13.	354
Reza Khan. Bengal.	46.—Description, by Mohammed Reza Khan, of the present state of Bengal, the causes of its declension, and the way there is of recovering and bringing it again into a flourishing condition. *March* 13.	355
Nundcomar. Hastings.	47.—Maharajah Nundcomar to Council. Asks permission to appear before Council for the purpose of substantiating his charges against the Governor-General, *(above para.* 30*)*. *March* 13.	370
Nundcomar. Monson.	48.—Minute by Colonel Monson. Proposes that the request, noticed in foregoing, be granted. *March* 13.	372
Hastings. Nundcomar.	49.—Minute by the Governor-General. Declares that he will not suffer Nundcomar to appear before the Council in the capacity of his accuser. Observes, that it would be inconsistent with the dignity and character of his office, as first member of the administration, to sit at the Board as a criminal, and acknowledge the members of that Board to be his judges. States that he considers Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis to be his accusers, in this matter. Endeavours to substantiate this by a review of their conduct, since they arrived in the country; also, from the fact that Nundcomar had visited Colonel Monson, and explained to him the nature of the charge before sending his letter to Council. Adds that he *(the Governor-General)* had received a copy of Nundcomar's accusations some time before they were produced, and submits this copy, to show that they had been altered in the interim. *March* 13.	373

* In substance it amounts to this. That the cantonments at Bissouly were erected at the expense of the officers of the Brigade, as the Council had ordered that the Company should not be put to any charge in the matter. That it was subsequently ascertained, from Colonel Champion's verbal confession *(which he afterwards repudiated)* to the paymaster of the army, that he *(Colonel Champion)* had received 90 lakhs from the Vizir to defray the cost of erection. That the officers naturally supposed that they should be reimbursed from this money, and stated, as their opinion, that Colonel Leslie, who had incurred the chief trouble, was entitled to the principal share. Colonel Leslie, was unable to produce any voucher in proof of having incurred expense for the erection.

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Monson. Hastings. Nundcomar.	50.—Minute by Colonel Monson. Asks the Governor-General to produce his authority for the statement noticed in foregoing. *(The Governor-General refuses; alleging that were he to comply, it would expose his informant to the resentment of Colonel Monson, and calls on Mr. Barwell, to substantiate the statement.)* *March* 13.	379
Barwell. Hastings. Nundcomar.	51.—Minute by Mr. Barwell. Informs the Board that he was aware of the fact, stated by the Governor-General, and that he had also received a similar copy of the accusations. *March* 13.	380
Monson. Hastings. Nundcomar.	52.—Minute by Colonel Monson. States that as the Governor-General has not thought proper to give the name of his informant, in the matter of the alleged conversation with Nundcomar, he will take no further notice of it; observing, that the unsupported assertion of the Governor-General is of no more value than the unsupported assertion of any other person. Adds that he never heard or saw any paper, in Persian or any other country language, which contained, to the best of his knowledge, an accusation against the Governor-General. *March* 13.	380
Hastings. Nundcomar. Monson.	53.—Order of Council on Colonel Monson's proposal *(above para.* 48) Direct that Nundcomar be called before the Board to substantiate his charge against the Governor-General. [*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*] *March* 13.	381
Hastings. Nundcomar.	54.—Minute by the Governor-General. Declares the Council dissolved and protests against any acts of it, as a Council, during his absence, as illegal and unwarranted. [*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell withdraw.*] *March* 13.	384
Monson. Hastings. Nundcomar.	55.—Minute by Colonel Monson. Contends that the Governor-General has no right to dissolve the Council, and that this act can be done only by a vote of the majority. Proposes that General Clavering take the chair. [*Agreed to.*] *March* 13.	385
Nundcomar. Hastings.	56.—Maharajah Nundcomar's personal examination by the Council.	386
	Was induced to make the charge because he felt that his character,—a matter dear to him as life—was hurt by the Governor-General receiving visits from Juggut Chund and Mohun Persaud, while he denied admittance to him *(Nundcomar)*. In proof of one of the charges, submits the following letter.	387
	Munny Begum (Sept. 3d, 1772) to Maharajah Nundcomar. Describes a conversation, which she alleges to have had with Mr. Hastings, during which he consented to receive a present of 2 lakhs, as an acknowledgment on her part. Observes that she has not money enough to meet this, but has paid one lakh and requests Nundcomar to pay the other; promising shortly to reimburse him. Concludes by observing that what she has written should be kept in the most profound secrecy. *March* 13.	
Nundcomar. Hastings. D'Oyley.	57.—Sir John D'Oyley and the Assistant Secretary examined as to the original of the foregoing paper.	391
	State that it is written in Persian, has been fairly translated, and is sealed with Munny Begum's seal. *March* 13.	

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Nundcomar. Hastings.	58.—Resumed examination of Maharajah Nundcomar. Has no further papers to produce. Had received an application from the Begum (*about December*, 1774) through Cantoo Baboo, the Governor-General's banian, to have her letter returned. Had shewn it to Cantoo Baboo, but refused to give it up. Paid the money to the Governor-General's Khansamans (Jugger Nauth and Baulkissen) in the presence of three of his *(Nundcomar's)* servants, one of whom was a barber. Took no receipt for the money. Receipts are not usual in such transactions. Is sure that the money reached the Governor-General. Asked the Governor-General, and was told by him that he had received it. *March* 13.	392
Nundcomar. Hastings. Munshi.	59.—Examination of the Persian translator's Munshi. Is shewn another letter from Munny Begum, and asked if this and the letter produced by Nundcomar, are in the same handwriting. Replies, that they are written by different persons, but that both are sealed with Munny Begum's seal.	
Nundcomar. Hastings. Cantoo Baboo.	60.—Cantoo Baboo, the Governor-General's banian, summoned to give evidence. He refuses, alleging that he was then with the Governor-General, who would not permit him to attend. *March* 13.	394
Nundcomar. Hastings. Cantoo Baboo.	61.—Order of Council. Severely censures Cantoo Baboo for the high indignity he had offered, in refusing to obey the summons of the Board. *March* 13.	395
Nundcomar. Hastings.	62.—Same of same. Direct the Secretary to notify to the Governor-General that Maharajah Nundcomar had left, and desire that he will be pleased to return to the chair. *March* 13.	395
Nundcomar. Hastings.	63.—Reply of Governor-General to foregoing. Refuses to acknowledge the foregoing as a request of the Board; but informs Messrs. Clavering. Monson, and Francis that he will summon a Council, in the Revenue Department, for the next day. *March* 13.	396
Nundcomar. Hastings.	64.—Order of Council. Direct the Governor-General to pay into the Company's Treasury, the amount specified in Maharajah Nundcomar's letter of the 8th March, viz. Rs. 3,54,105. *March* 13.	397
Nundcomar. Hastings.	65.—The Secretary states that he has waited, with the foregoing resolution, upon the Governor-General, who refuses to receive it as a resolution of Council. *March* 13.	397
Nundcomar. Hastings.	66.—Order of Council. Direct that the papers connected with Maharajah Nundcomar's charge, against the Governor-General, be submitted to the Company's attorney for opinion, as to how the money, which the Governor-General is charged with having received, may be recovered. *March* 13.	397
Barwell. Hastings. Bengal.	67.—Statement by Mr. Barwell, of the extraordinary simple and accumulating debts of the Bengal Government, on Mr. Hastings' accession to the chair; exhibiting the particulars of these debts to the 1st of February, 1775, the sums paid off, and the balance still due. *(This was given in, before the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell left the Council room.)* *March* 13.	404
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	68.—Minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis. Contend that the Governor-General has no power to	418

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Hastings. Council. dissolve the Council, and that a dissolution can only be effected by the vote of the majority of members present. Consider, that the presence of the Governor-General is not essential at a meeting of the Council, and that acts, passed in his absence, are equally binding in law. *March* 20.

Hastings. Council. 69.—Minute by the Governor-General on the same subject. States that he has already expressed his views *(in opposition to the opinion noticed in foregoing)* in the proceedings of the Revenue Board, and considers it needless to say more on the subject. *March.* 20. 423

Francis. Council. 70.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that a letter in cypher be despatched overland to the Court of Directors, informing them of the division in the Council, regarding the power of dissolution claimed by the Governor-General, and requesting their orders on the same. *(Proposal agreed to.)* *March* 20. 424

Clavering. Cantoo Baboo. Hastings. 71.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that Cantoo Baboo, the Governor-General's banian, be brought before the Board to answer for his contumacious conduct in refusing to attend *(above para.* 60) when summoned on the 13th. *Agreed to. (The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.)* *March* 13. 426

Hastings. Clavering. Cantoo Baboo. 72.—Minute by the Governor-General, on same subject. Observes that the present is the third occasion on which specious pretexts have been made use of, to induce him to issue a summons for a meeting of the Board, while the real object was to introduce concealed matter. Considers the proposal as another instance of the policy of the Board to bring discredit on their President. Protests against the proposal. *March* 20. 426

Bristow. Buhhoo Begum. Vizir. 73.—Mr. Bristow, resident at Oude to Council. States that Buhhoo Begum, the widow of the late Vizir, was desirous of proceeding to Bussora, for the purpose of depositing the body of her husband in the tomb of Hussein and Hossein, and that she had asked him to move the Council to provide, for this purpose, a suitable vessel for herself and her retinue. *March* 20. 434

Gailliez. Nawab. Foreigners. 74.—Colonel Gailliez, *(March 3rd)* to Council. States that he had communicated the wishes of Council, regarding the dismissal of foreigners, to the Nawab; and had been told, in reply, that most of these persons were employed in managing his artillery, and that the loss of their services would be attended with much inconvenience; but, that he was prepared to dismiss them, if Council will supply their places with English officers. Adds that the Nawab had expressed much concern at the recall of the English officers from his army. 436

Gailliez. Nawab. Buhhoo Begum. Elije Khan. Brigade. Mentions a report, received through a dependant of Elije Khan, to the effect that the Nawab, his mother, and Elije Khan,* had formed a plan to destroy the English Brigade in Oude.

That he had mentioned this to the Vizir, who acknowledged having heard the report, but attributed it to the malice of his enemies, amongst whom he classes his mother and Elije Khan.

* Spelt, also, *Elich* Khan.

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Gailliez. Nawab. Brigade. Elije Khan.	Discredits the report, and shows the improbability of such a plot being fostered by the Nawab. States that the Nawab had long been distrustful of Elije Khan, but that he did not consider himself sufficiently well established on the musnud, to venture to call him to account; that, in the meantime, to keep him out of the way, he had sent him to Delhi, to obtain the firman from the king. *March* 20.	440
Gailliez. Nawab. Brigade. Rohillas. Cheyt Singh.	75.—Same to same. Repeats his opinion that the Nawab was innocent of the conspiracy, noticed in foregoing. Reports receipt, on account of the Rohilla war, of three lakhs from the Vizir and a tankhwah, on Rajah Cheyt Singh, for six lakhs more. *March* 20.	443
Tottingham. Brigade. Darian Singh. Elije Khan.	76.—Lt.-Colonel Tottingham, commanding the Brigade in Oude, to Colonel Monson. Gives further particulars of the conspiracy to destroy the English Brigade. States that Rajah Darian Singh had disclosed the whole to him, giving, as authority, the Kotwal of Korah, who had heard it, by letter, from Elije Khan, a connection of his. That Darian Singh stated that the intention was to bring about a fictitious attack, by the Mahrattas, on Rohilcund; that when the Brigade proceeded to repel the invaders, the Nawab, with a large army, would accompany it; that when they came up with the enemy, the Nawab was to fall on the rear of the Brigade, which would be thus placed between two forces and, it was conjectured, might be cut up. Further, that the conspiracy had arisen from the Nawab's jealousy at Colonel Gailliez's interference in the administration of Oude.	444
Tottingham. Brigade. Nawab. Mahrattas.	Thinks that there is some reason to credit the Rajah's story. As collateral evidence, mentions that the Mahrattas, on the invitation of the king, were in full march on the capital; and that the Nawab, with 10 battalions and a large body of horse, had lately arrived at the camp of the Brigade. *March* 20.	
Bristow. Buhhoo Begum. Brigade.	77.—Council to the Resident at Oude. Promise to procure suitable accommodation for the Begum and her retinue for the voyage to Bussora. Enclose copy of the intelligence, noticed in the foregoing, and desire him to examine into the truth of the conspiracy referred to. *March* 20.	448
Gailliez. Brigade.	78.—Same to Colonel Gailliez. Enclose copy of Colonel Tottingham's intelligence (*above para.* 76). Enquire as to the truth of the statement, that he had improperly interfered with the Nawab's administration, and suggest the removal of the Brigade to a place of greater security. *March* 20.	449
Hastings. Brigade. Nawab.	79.—Minute by the Governor-General. Approves of the measures taken by Council to obviate the consequences of the conspiracy, in the event of its proving well founded; but, endeavours to show that the report is unworthy of credit; observing, that the Nawab could reap no advantage even from the success of such a project, whereas, detection or failure must lead to his certain ruin. *March* 20.	451

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Hastings. Champion. Rohillas.	80.—A series of questions, proposed by the Governor-General, to be put to the field officers and others who had served in the campaign against the Rohillas, with a view to sifting the truth of the statements in Colonel Champion's letter (*above page* 55, *para.* 112.) *March* 20.	453
Hastings. Champion. Rohillas.	81.—Order of Council on foregoing. Direct that copies of the several questions be sent to Colonel Champion's agents, that they may, if they think proper, propose additional questions on his part. *March* 20.	475
Macao. Slaves.	82.—Governor of Macao to Council. Complains that a mate of a Company's sloop, which had put into Macao for provisions and repairs, had ungenerously repaid the kindness he had received, by stealing 13 escaped slaves. *March* 20.	475
Shaw Alem. Tribute.	83.—Mujid-ad-dowlah (*Dec. 16th,* 1774) to General Clavering. Complimentary letter on the appointment of the new Council. Forwards a letter from the king of Delhi, pointing out that the tribute, for the Company's possessions, was then three years in arrear, and asks for a speedy settlement. *March* 20.	478
Shaw Alem. Tribute.	84.—King of Delhi to General Clavering. Describes particulars of the sequestered tribute, and makes a similar request.	479
Shaw Alem. Tribute.	85.—Mujid-ad-dowlah to Colonel Monson, Mr. Francis and Mr. Barwell. To same effect. *March* 20.	482
Hastings. Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	86.—Minute by the Governor-General. Gives his reasons for thinking that General Clavering was not justified, in asking Colonel Leslie, to produce his vouchers for the claim, which he had made against Colonel Champion; (*above para.* 4). Contends that the matter in dispute, was of a strictly private nature, between Colonel Champion and Colonel Leslie, and, as it had been submitted to the established Courts, that the Commander-in-Chief had no right to interfere. *March* 20.	484
Cantoo Baboo. Hastings.	87.—Personal examination of Cantoo Baboo, by the Council. Had received a summons to attend at the Council-house on the 13th instant. Had refused to obey the order, having been prevented by the Governor-General. Believes that the authority of Government is placed first in the Governor-General and after him in the Council. *March* 20.	486
Clavering. Cantoo Baboo. Hastings.	88.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that Cantoo Baboo be put in the stocks as a punishment for his contumacy,—being the mode of punishment inflicted daily, by the Governor-General, on the lowest class of Hindoos. Observes that when, on a former occasion, he had threatened to propose this punishment, the Governor-General had declared that he would make the General answer for it with his life. *March* 20.	487
Hastings. Cantoo Baboo. Clavering.	89.—Minute by the Governor-General. States that the General had misquoted his words; that he had threatened personally to oppose the measure if the General should, of his own authority, attempt to place Cantoo Baboo in the stocks. *March* 20.	488

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Hastings. Cantoo Baboo. Clavering.	90.—Minute by the same. Points out that the stocks were instituted in Calcutta for offences against public decency and to purify the air of the Maidan, and that to subject a man of Cantoo Baboo's position to such a punishment would be an extension of rigour equal to death. Observes "I cannot help remarking the pains taken by General Clavering, by allusion to every part of my conduct and by loading it with terms of reproach, to provoke me beyond the line of that moderation and temper, which I have exercised, in a course of almost exhausted patience during the last six months."	488
Francis. Cantoo Baboo.	91.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes the adjournment of the Council. *Agreed to.* *March* 20.	489
Clavering. Leslie. Champion.	92.—Minute by General Clavering, in reply to the Governor-General's minute on Colonel Leslie (*above para.* 86). Contends that in calling Colonel Leslie to account, he had only performed the duty of his office; that a Quarter Master General of the Army, acting as such, could make no demand on the commanding officer, for work performed for the Company's troops, that was not, or might not eventually become, a demand on the Company. *March* 24.	492
Champion. Hastings. Rohillas. Field Officer.	93.—Colonel Champion, on board the "Pacific," to Council. Forwards a copy of his correspondence with the Governor-General (*above page* 63, *para.* 125). Enters upon a further defence of his conduct, in the matter of the Rohilla war. Encloses a list of questions which he desires may be put to the field officers. *March* 24.	504
Cheyt Singh. Asaph-ul-dowlah.	94.—Extract of a letter, from Rajah Cheyt Singh to his vakeel, submitted to Council by the Governor-General. Complains of the exactions of the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah, who had drawn a tankhwah for six lakhs against the Benares tribute, although all arrears had been paid up to date. *March* 30.	534
Bristow. Cheyt Singh. Asaph-ul-dowlah.	95.—Council to Mr. Bristow, Resident at Oude. Direct him to remonstrate with the Nawab against the proceeding noticed in foregoing, and to return the tankhwah on the Benares tribute. *March* 30.	535
Muir. Pilgrims.	96.—Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, commanding at Chunar, to Council. Reports departure, eastward from Allahabad, of a large party of pilgrims, amounting, he conjectures, to about 20,000 armed men.	536
Pilgrims. Cheyt Singh.	97.—Reply to foregoing. Council have sent orders to Rajah Cheyt Singh, to refuse the pilgrims, referred to, a passage through his territory, and authorise Colonel Muir to co-operate with the Rajah for this purpose.	540
Hooghly. Hastings.	98.—Petition of Mír Zun-ul-dín, to Council. Accuses the Governor-General of receiving Rs. 36,000 a year, and his banian, Cantoo Baboo, Rs. 4000 a year from the Faujdar of Hooghly, as a bribe for retaining him in his office. Prays that the Faujdar may be dismissed and his place given to the petitioner, "as an encouragement to induce him to contrive to shew other methods for the benefit of the Company." Offers to perform the duty for Rs.	541

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32,000 a year and states that the salary of the present incumbent is Rs. 72,000. *March* 30.

Clavering. Hooghly. Hastings. 99.—Minute by General Clavering. Requests Council to consider the 35th article of the Company's instructions, with a view to determine whether persons, bringing complaints against any member of the Government, may be examined before the Board. *March* 30. 542

Francis. Council. 100.—Opinion of Mr. Francis, upon the question noticed in foregoing. Considers that the Council are bound to receive such complaints, provided the parties voluntarily bind themselves to make good their charges. (*General Clavering and Colonel Monson, are of the same opinion.*) *March* 30. 543

Barwell. Council. 101.—Opinion of Mr. Barwell on same. Thinks such charges should not be indiscriminately received, but only where they tend to the Company's benefit. *March* 30. 543

Hastings. Council. 102.—Opinion of the Governor-General on same. Professes not to understand the occasion for the question, but supposes it to be a part of the design of the gentlemen of the majority to postpone all other business for the purpose of making him (*the Governor-General*) the sole object of their personal attacks. Observes that they have taken up their line and that they may pursue it; and postpones, for the present, any remarks he may have to make on the matter. *March* 30. 545

Clavering. Hooghly. Hastings. 103.—Minute by General Clavering. Requests the Governor-General to name a day for the examination of Mír Zun-ul-dín on the subject of his charge against the Governor-General. (*The Governor-General refuses and states that he will not suffer Mír Zun-ul-dín to appear before the Board.*) *March* 30. 545

Clavering. Hastings. Hooghly. 104.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that the Governor-General's refusal, to bring his accuser before the Board, tends to frustrate the intention of the Court of Directors, as expressed in the 35th article of their instructions. *March* 30. 546

Francis. Hastings. Hooghly. 105.—Opinion of Mr. Francis on foregoing. Agrees with General Clavering. Adds that the practice of refusing to consider complaints against themselves, must tend effectually to conceal any misconduct, of which the members of Council may be guilty, from the notice of the Court of Directors. *March* 30. 546

Barwell. Hastings. Hooghly. 106.—Opinion of Mr. Barwell on same. Thinks that where Council are not vested with judicial power, inquisition can serve no good purpose. Points out that the nature and constitution of the country renders Bengal unsuited for such enquiries into the conduct of its rulers; that the people will pay their court, only in the manner which they conceive most agreeable to the ruling power, and that they will make little scruple in charging any crime against persons who are disagreeable to their patrons. Observes that the Courts are open to all, a mode of redress which, he conceives, should be sufficient protection against any undue exercise of power; and that matters, not cognizable by the 547

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Courts, can be brought on record, in the proceedings of Council, for the notice of the Court of Directors. *March* 30.

Clavering. Hooghly. Hastings. 107.—Minute by General Clavering. Suggests that the Governor-General should purge his conscience, by denying the accusation upon oath. Declares that if he consents to do so, he (*General Clavering*) will be ready to propose that the complaint be dismissed. (*The Governor-General refuses to reply to the question.*) *March* 30. 548

Clavering. Hooghly. Hastings. 108.—Order of Council on General Clavering's proposal. Direct Mír Zun-ul-dín to attend, on the following day, at a meeting of Council in the Revenue Department. (*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*) *March* 30. 549

Monson. Nawab, Munny Begum. 109.—Colonel Monson submits to Council two letters in Persian, said to be from the Nawab at Moorshedabad and Munny Begum, and with the contents of which, he professes himself to be unacquainted. (*Sent to the Persian translator to be entered in the book of Persian correspondence.*) *April* 3. 550

Gailliez. Bristow. 110.—Colonel Gailliez (March 21st) to Council. Has delivered the accounts of the Residency to Mr. Bristow. *April* 3. 550

Gailliez. Brigade. 111.—Minute of Council on foregoing. Observe that the receipts and disbursements of the 2d Brigade are not included in Colonel Gailliez's account, notwithstanding their orders, dated October 20th, 1774, to the paymaster of the Brigade, to furnish the same. Order the paymaster to furnish these accounts, within ten days after receipt of this order, or to repair to the Presidency to answer for his conduct in the matter. *April* 3. 551

Gailliez. Brigade. Nawab. 112.—Council to Colonel Gailliez. Refer to the heavy disbursements, which continue to be made monthly by the Presidency paymaster, on account of the Brigade. Point out that it was his duty to insist on the punctual payment of the Nawab's subsidy. Observe, with surprise, that no payments appear, under this head, in his accounts, notwithstanding their repeated orders to him to insist on payment; and express their severe displeasure at his neglect in the matter. *April* 3. 553

Bristow. Gailliez. 113.—Mr. Bristow, resident at Oude, to Council. Expresses himself gratified, at the very polite and satisfactory manner in which he had received the accounts and papers of the Residency from Colonel Gailliez. 556

Bristow. Treaty. Nawab. Has spoken, concerning the terms of the new treaty, to the Nawab, who readily promised to perform his part in the matter.

Rohillas. Expects shortly to receive the balance, due by the Nawab, for the Rohilla war.

Foreigners. Has made a strong representation to the Nawab to dismiss all foreigners resident in Oude.

Bristow. Nawab. Was told, in reply, that the foreigners (*in number about* 40) were engaged in manufacturing his guns; but that he would dismiss them, if Council consent to supply him with guns and muskets at reasonable prices. 557

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Bristow. Europeans. Nujuf Khan. Madoc. Sumroo.	Supposes that 150 Europeans have passed into Oude from Bengal, within the last few months. Has been told that Nujuf Khan has, in his service, 74 Europeans under Madoc and 60 under Sumroo.	
Bristow. Europeans.	Suggests the establishment of posts at the mouth of the river, and at Bettiah, for the purpose of preventing the entry of Europeans into Oude.	559
Bristow. Chevalier.	Having been told that a cousin of M. Chevalier's was coming up the river, for the purpose of joining Nujuf Khan, has obtained a promise from the Nawab to intercept and oblige him to return.	560
Bristow. Windel. Chevalier. French. Madoc.	States, on the authority of Padre Windel (*above page* 45, *para.* 49) that M. Chevalier, had informed Madoc that war would soon break out between the English and French. Also, on the same authority, that Madoc had three battalions of sepoys and five hundred horse; but, that he was discontented with his situation and would be glad to obtain pardon and return to his country. *April* 3.	560
Nawab. Treaty. Foreigners.	114.—Reply to foregoing. Direct that the exclusion of all foreigners from Oude, shall be made a preliminary, and necessary condition of the treaty with the Nawab.	562
Madoc.	Decline to pardon Madoc, except he comply with the condition formerly offered, viz.:—to render some essential service to the Company.	563
Subsidy.	Direct that the payment by the Nawab, of all arrears of the subsidy be made a preliminary condition of the treaty. *April* 3.	
Adventurers. Europeans.	115.—Order of Council. Direct that orders shall be issued to stop all Europeans in the Behar province, who may be found without passports from the Governor-General, the General, the commanding officer of the Brigade in Oude, or the chief at Patna. *April* 3.	563
Adventurers. Europeans.	116.—Council to C. & C. Patna and to Colonel Gailliez. Instruct them in accordance with foregoing.	564
Hastings. Council. Clavering. Monson. Francis.	117.—Minute by the Governor-General. Replies for the information of the Court of Directors, to the Minute (*above para.* 68) of the gentlemen of the majority, on his right to dissolve the Council.	566
Hastings. Council.	Has fully stated his views, on this matter, in the Public and Revenue Consultations, dated respectively the 13th and 14th instant.	567
Hastings. Council.	Before considering the justice of his claim, relates the manner in which the question had arisen. As a reason for this mode of procedure, observes. "In whatever way it may, hereafter, be determined by those who are to be the judges of it, nothing can so effectually justify my conduct, in proceeding to such apparent extremities, (for, in effect, they are rather declarations of a right than the exercise of a power) as the violence of those who compelled me to it."	567 *to* 571
Hastings. Council.	Supports his right to dissolve the Council on reason and the immemorial usage of the late Presidency, approved by the Court	572

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of Directors, and passed into a positive law by the late Act of Parliament.

Hastings. Council. In support of the claim founded on reason, observes that the power to summon and dissolve the Council must rest somewhere; that he, as first member of the administration, has undoubtedly the sole exercise of the former power; inasmuch, as the members of Council possess no authority except when assembled, and that it is only reasonable that he should also exercise the latter. Further, that if the power of dissolution were vested in the Council, it would enable a prevailing faction to obtrude business on the Board, for which the other members were unprepared, and, by imposing insults and indignities upon their President, to force him to resign, "a case," he observes, "necessary to be strongly guarded against, as the temptations to force him to such resignation are powerful in a body whose number is small, and whose succession, to the first post in the Government, is immutably fixed." 573

Hastings. Council. Appeals to the records of Government, to shew that his claim is founded on immemorial custom and has, consequently, received the sanction of the Court of Directors. 574

Hastings. Council. Denies that the power has been abrogated, by the late Act of Parliament. Quotes the first clause of the Act* to prove that the Government of the country, with all its rules of procedure, had been merely transferred to a differently organised Council and, consequently, that the power of dissolving the Council, held by the President of the former, must be equally vested in the Governor-General of the present administration. 576

Hastings. Council. In further confirmation of this view, refers to the 39th article of the Court's instructions, which, he observes, clearly contemplates that the Government should be administered as formerly; inasmuch, as it is ordered that the Governor-General and Council shall attend, not only to all standing orders of the Company, but to all such orders and instructions as have, from time to time, been transmitted to the Governor-General and Council, or the Select Committee of the former administration. 579

Hastings. Council. Considers another† clause of the same Act, *(instanced, by the gentlemen of the majority, to prove that the right of dissolution is vested in the Council in its collective capacity)* observes on this that the words "*All cases*" must mean all cases properly before the Board, and which they have a right of deciding upon; that it cannot apply to a question, concerning the manner of exercising their powers, the Act having before determined that point.

* "The whole Civil and Military Government ..... are hereby vested in the said Governor-General and Council of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, whatsoever, as the same now are, or, at any time hereafter, might have been exercised by the President and Council or Select Committee in the said kingdoms."—*Act of Parliament renewing the Charter*, 1774.

† "That in all cases whatsoever wherein any difference of opinion shall arise upon any question proposed in any Consultation, the said Governor-General and Council shall be bound and concluded by the opinion and decision of the major part of those present."—*Ibid.*

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Hastings. Council.	Considers the case *(put by the gentlemen of the majority)* of the Governor-General and one other member continuing to sit, after the majority shall be of opinion, that the Council should be dissolved. Observes upon this, that such a practice would not necessarily leave the Government in the hands of the Governor-General, as it would be still possible for the majority, who had voted for the dissolution, by continuing at the Board, to over-rule the minority.	581
Hastings. Council.	Considers the argument, advanced by the majority, that the Governor-General, if vested with the power of dissolution, might stop the consideration of all public business, of which he did not approve. Observes "that this is an argument drawn from the abuse of the power he claims, and not from the legal exercise of it. There are no powers which may not be abused, but that is no argument against the existence or propriety of the power."	
Hastings. Governor-General.	Observes, upon a remark of the majority *that the title of Governor-General is a mere empty sound.* "I esteem it a title, intended by the legislature, to give additional dignity to my station, and cannot be persuaded that the Parliament at the instant, in which they approved my conduct and dignified my station, if they did not mean to enlarge, intended to abridge those powers which my predecessors had enjoyed."	583
Hastings. Council.	Denies having asserted that his presence was necessary, on all occasions, to constitute a Council. *April* 3.	584
Gailliez. Nawab. Brigade.	118.—Colonel Gailliez to Council. States that the Nawab had recalled part of his force from Rohilcund, under pretext of relieving those stationed in the Doab; and had directed them to proceed to Mindy Ghaut (*Station of the Brigade*) in order to be reviewed. *April* 6.	591
Gailliez. Nawab. Brigade.	119.—Reply to foregoing. Look with suspicion upon the movement noticed in foregoing. Desire Colonel Gailliez to observe the motions of the Nawab's troops with the utmost attention, and to take every precaution to secure the troops, under his command, from insult and surprise. *April* 6.	592
Bristow. Nawab. Treaty.	120.—Mr. Bristow (*Mindy Ghaut, March 23rd*) to Council. Acknowledges receipt of instructions, concerning the new treaty with the Nawab. States that nothing, up to date, had been done in the matter, but that the Nawab had appeared anxious to confirm the treaty of Benares, without noticing the treaties of Allahabad or of 1768. Has received a promise from the Nawab that he will, on the morrow, fix a time for the payment of the balance due to the Company. *April* 6.	593
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Council.	121.—Minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis. Reply to the Governor-General's minute (*above para.* 118) on his claim to dissolve the Council.	594
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Council.	Observe that the claim is strictly a question of positive right. Object, therefore, to the course, adopted by the Governor-General in his minute, whereby he departs from the question of right	

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Clavering. Monson. Francis. and enters generally into a statement of those proceedings on both sides, which, in his opinion, justify the exercise of the right in dispute. Contend that, even if the conduct of the majority were in any degree blamable, it will not convey a power to the Governor-General which the law has not allowed to him. 595

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Council. Consider that the opinion of the Governor-General amounts to this:—that the members of Council have only a deliberative voice on such matters as are laid before them. This, they observe, reduces the Council to the position of a Board of reference, and makes the Governor-General absolute. *April* 6. 595

Chevalier. Opium. Saltpetre. French. 122.—M. Chevalier, (*Chandernagore, March 10th*) to Council. Complains that the French Company have not received the Patna opium and saltpetre, to which he considers them entitled by the firmans of their company, and asks for 20,000 maunds of saltpetre and 500 chests of opium, offering to pay for the same. *April* 10. 59*

Opium. French. 123.—Chief at Patna to Council. On same subject. States that 100 chests of opium had been delivered to the French at Patna, at the rate paid by the Dutch. *April* 10. 600

Opium. French. 124.—Council to C. & C. Patna. Direct a strict enquiry into the rights and privileges which the French have, at any time, enjoyed with respect to the trade in opium and saltpetre. *April* 10. 600

Chevalier. French. Supreme Court. 125.—M. Chevalier, Chandernagore, to Council. Complains that a bailiff, under a writ of the Supreme Court, had attempted to seize and remove a British subject from the French colony of Chandernagore. Threatens, in the event of a similar infringement of the privileges of his nation, to send the offending parties prisoners to France. *April* 10. 601

Chevalier. French. Supreme Court. 126.—Reply to foregoing. Express concern for the occasion which had originated M. Chevalier's complaint; but point out that the bailiff, referred to, had abstained from exercising the authority of his office, and that, consequently, M. Chevalier's complaint was premature. *April* 10. 605

Bristow. Nawab. Brigade. 127.—Mr. Bristow (*Mindy Ghaut, March 25th*) to Council. Has obtained a promise from the Nawab that he will discharge, within one month, all debts due to the Company. Gives particulars of a conversation which he had with the Nawab, on the subject of the new treaty. States, as the opinion of the most intelligent men in the country, that the safety and quiet of the Nawab's possessions depends upon the presence of the English Brigade. *April* 10. 606

Bristow. Nawab. Treaty. 128.—Reply to foregoing. Direct Mr. Bristow, to deliver to the Nawab, in writing, the exact terms on which the Council desire to base the new treaty, with an intimation that they require immediate compliance; failing which, he is to leave the Court and return, with the Brigade, within the Company's possessions. Also, to suspend action on these instructions, until all arrears due to the Company, except five lakhs, shall have been paid by the Nawab. *April* 10. 609

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Hastings. Country powers.	129.—Drafts of letters to several of the country powers, submitted by the Governor-General for the approval of the Board. *April* 17.	625
Bristow. Nawab.	130.—Mr. Bristow to Council. Forwards, by request of the Nawab, a draft of orders which he wishes to have sent to the commanding officer of the Brigade and the English gentlemen in his service. Has told the Nawab that, in forwarding the draft, he does not comply with its contents. [*Draft referred to, not recorded.*] *April* 17.	648
Nawab. Treaty.	131.—Reply to foregoing. Direct Mr. Bristow to expedite the conclusion of the treaty. *April* 17.	650
Danes.	132.—Danish Council, Dansborg, (*March 24th*) to Council. Complimentary letter on the new Government. *April* 17.	654
Kallian Singh. Shittabroy.	133.—Rajah Kallian Singh, (*son of Maharajah Shittabroy*) to Mr. Francis. States that a jaghire which his father possessed in the district of Allahabad, and which had been originally conferred by the king of Delhi, had been sequestered, at the time of Shittabroy's death, by the late Vizir; that Mr. Hastings had remonstrated with the Vizir, on the injustice of this proceeding, but that the death of the latter had occurred before restitution was made. Prays for the interference of Council to recover this property from the Nawab of Oude. *April* 17.	655
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Cantoo Baboo.	134.—Minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis. Vindicate the consistency of their conduct, in their desire to punish Cantoo Baboo for contumacy (*above para.* 87). Had abstained from carrying this desire into effect, only because the Governor-General appeared to consider the punishment of his banian, as a personal indignity aimed at himself. Express a hope that a similar contempt of the Board may not be repeated; as they are resolved, in that case, to assert the dignity of the Board and the authority of Government. *April* 17.	658
Francis. Durbar.	135.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes regulations for the guidance of the resident at the Durbar (*Moorshedabad,*) with a view to secure early and full intelligence of all matters on which the Council should be informed. *April* 17.	660
Chevalier. Midnapore. French.	136.—M. Chevalier to Council. Complains that a party of Sepoys from Burdwan, had forcibly entered the French factory at Midnapore and carried off one of the principal native servants of the factory. Points out the irregular and insulting character of such conduct, and asks for satisfaction. *April* 17.	663
Burdwan. Midnapore. French.	137.—C. & C. Burdwan to Council. On same subject. Enclose the papers* connected with the dispute between M. Sanson, (*Chief of French factory, Midnapore*) and Bunseedur Chowdry.	665

* From these it appears that M. Sanson, had adjudicated on a dispute which had arisen between Bunseedur Chowdry and one Nuckoo Baira, punishing and beating the former. That Bunseedur Chowdry had complained to the Faujdari Adálat at Midnapore and obtained a summons against M. Sanson, and also against Nuckoo Baira; both of whom refused to answer the summons; on which the Council at Burdwan sent a party of Sepoys to surround the French factory at Midnapore, with orders to suffer neither ingress nor egress, until the offenders should be delivered up.

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Chevalier. Midnapore. French.
138.—Council to M. Chevalier. Reply to his letter on the dispute noticed in foregoing. Observe that they do not consider the affair as national, but rather the lawless act of an individual, resident under the Government of the country; that M. Sanson, had no right to punish Bunseedur Chowdry, and that he must take the consequences of his conduct in the matter. Point out that the French have never received permission to establish a factory at Midnapore, and, consequently, that the interference of the Burdwan Council with M. Sanson, cannot be considered as an infringement of the French Flag. *April* 17. 695

Burdwan. Chevalier. Midnapore. French.
139.—Same to C. & C. Burdwan. Direct them to instruct the officers of the Adálat to proceed with the trial of Nuckoo Baira, making the strictest and most formal enquiry into the whole transaction, and to continue the guard on M. Sanson's house until he shall obey the summons of the Court. *April* 17. 697

Hastings. Nundcomar.
140.—The Governor-General to General Clavering. Has been summoned to a meeting of the Justices, at the house of Sir Elijah Impey. Requests the General to preside during his absence. [*The General consents and takes the chair. Mr. Barwell also absent.*] *April* 20. 700

Bristow. Nawab. Elije Khan. Murtezah Khan.
141.—Mr. Bristow (*Mindy Ghaut, March 2nd*). Gives a detailed account of the state of parties at the Court of the Nawab of Oude. States that Elije Khan had been disgraced, and Murtezah Khan, formerly a Khansaman in the Nawab's service, had been raised to the highest post in the kingdom, having been invested with the whole power of Government; that Elije Khan, who has proceeded on a deputation to Delhi, is not likely to return, unless his personal safety be guaranteed by the English. 703

Bristow. Vizir.
Thinks it probable that the Nawab wants only Elije Khan's money. Observes that the late Vizir was in the habit of allowing his favourites to amass large fortunes, in order that they might afterwards refund a considerable portion for his benefit.

Bristow. Buhhoo Begum. Nawab.
Reports that the Nawab has been trying, but unsuccessfully, to obtain money from his mother, Buhhoo Begum; who, during the latter years of the Vizir's reign, had amassed two crores of Rupees.

Buhhoo Begum.
That Buhhoo Begum, at the time of the Vizir's death, had been very active in securing the succession to Mirza Amanny.

Bristow. Nawab.
Considers the Nawab unlikely to live long, as he was amazingly corpulent and had impaired his constitution by excesses in youth.

Bristow. Sadat Ali.
Describes the high character and ability of Sadat Ali, the Nawab's half brother. States that the Nawab is very jealous of this Prince, and has lately deprived him of the liberal allowance which he received in his father's lifetime; so that he is pressed even for the necessaries of life. *April* 20.

Gailliez. Nawab. Brigade.
142.—Colonel Gailliez, (*Mindy Ghaut, April 5th*) to Council. Acknowledges receipt of Council's letter, (*above para.* 78) on the supposed conspiracy against the Brigade. Denies, in the most 715

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positive manner, that he had ever interfered in the internal administration of Oude, and asks for the fullest possible investigation of the charge. Represents the position of the Brigade at Mindy Ghaut, as being one of great security; the Nawab and his army being removed eight miles from the cantonments. *April* 20.

Clark. Buhhoo Begum. 143.—Sir John Clark to Council. Consents to the request of Council (*above para.* 73) to accommodate Buhhoo Begum, and her retinue, with a passage to Bussora. *April* 20. 718

Burgh. Brigade. 144.—Mr. Burgh, paymaster of the 2nd Brigade, to Council. Expresses concern that he should have incurred the displeasure of the Board, in the matter of the settlement of the accounts of the 2nd Brigade. Explains that the Council's orders had not been received until the 15th of February and that he had been unable to act upon them before the 8th of the current month. *Ap.* 20. 719

Fowke. Camal-ud-din. 145.—Mr Fowke to Council. Transmits two original letters from Camal-ud-dín Ali Khan. (*Letter sent to the Board of Revenue.*) *April* 20. 723

Champion. Rohillas. Hastings. 146.—Colonel Champion's agent to Council. Transmits a list of questions which he wishes to have circulated, with the Governor-General's, (*above page* 82, *para.* 80) to the officers of the 2nd Brigade. (*Request granted.*) *April* 20. 724

Gailliez. Sumroo. Cossim Ali Khan. Ghazi-ud-din. Runjeet Singh. Nujuf Khan. Newal Singh. Zabita Khan. Shaw Alem. 147.—Intelligence received from Colonel Gailliez. States that Sumroo was in Camaun, against which place 20,000 Rajpoot cavalry and 12,000 cavalry of the Deccan were advancing; that Cossim Ali Khan and Ghazi-ud-dín, were with the troops of Jynagore; (*Jeitpore ?*) that Runjeet Singh and Juderajee had fled from Nujuf Khan, and joined Newal Singh; that Sumroo apparently inclines to Newal Singh, and that the Seikhs have marched against Zabíta Khan, who is joined by some troops of the king; his own troops being very cool in his cause, as he pays badly. *Ap.* 20. 758

Fowke. Camal-ud-din. Nundcomar. 148.—Mr. Joseph Fowke to Council. States that a charge of conspiracy has been brought against him and his son Francis, and asks for the original and translation of a paper delivered into Council on the 13th of December by Camal-ud-dín Khan. [*Paper, in question, sent to Mr. Fowke at the house of Sir Elijah Impey.*] *April* 20. 759

Council. Nundcomar. Hastings. 149.—Council to Governor-General. State intention to continue the sitting of Council until they be informed of the nature of the enquiry at Sir Elijah Impey's house, conceiving that a conspiracy, at the investigation of which the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell think fit to attend, must be of great moment, if not interesting to the safety of the State. *April* 20. 761

D'Oyley. 150.—Personal examination of Sir John D'Oyley, Persian translator to Council, on his absence from office during a sitting of the Board. Had been ordered by the Governor-General to attend at Sir Elijah Impey's residence, for the purpose of translating a 762

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paper, addressed to the Governor-General by Camal-ud-dín Khan, and written, on the previous day, in deponent's presence. The Governor-General was not present when the paper was written. *April* 20.

D'Oyley. 151.—Order of Council on foregoing. Strongly censure Sir John D'Oyley, for leaving his office whilst the Board was sitting. *April* 20. 764

Hastings. Council. Nundcomar. Fowke. 152.—The Governor-General to Council. Replies to Council's letter *(above para. 149)*. Had received a letter, on the previous evening, signed by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court, to the effect that a charge had been exhibited upon oath before them against Messrs. Joseph and Francis Fowke, Maharajah Nundcomar and Rada Churn, for a conspiracy against the Governor-General and others; and requesting him to attend, with Mr. Barwell, at a preliminary investigation of the charge at Sir Elijah Impey's house. 764

Thinks it unnecessary for Council to await the issue of the enquiry, as it in no way concerns the safety of the State, nor does it require their present attention. *April* 20.

Hastings. Majority. 153.—Governor-General to the Court of Directors. Briefly reviews the conduct of the majority, in their earlier attacks against himself, with a view to prove that their aim was either, by continual provocations to induce him to resign the Government, or by depreciating his acts, to ensure his recall. Observes that the subsequent acts of the majority have not had even a pretext of a public object, but are directly and openly levelled against himself. 766

Hastings. Nundcomar. Refers to the charge made by Maharajah Nundcomar. States that the Company's attorney was about to commence a suit in the Supreme Court for the sums said to have been received from Munny Begum. Will reserve his defence for the same channel, lest he should give his adversaries an advantage by anticipating it, or bespeak the Court's premature judgment on a cause thus depending. 770

Hastings. Nundcomar. Majority. Endeavours to shew that a combined and declared majority of the Council had stood forth as his accusers in these matters, and that Nundcomar and the Ráni of Burdwan were only instruments in their hands. Observes: "Whether considered as my accusers or as joint members of the administration, I disclaim their right to erect themselves into a tribunal to try my conduct, nor should any consideration prevail upon me to subject myself to such a state of humiliation." 771

Hastings. Nundcomar. Majority. Judges it to be inconsistent with his own honor, or the Company's interest, for the first member of the administration to be arraigned at the Council Board and exposed to the insolence, and calumnies of such a miscreant as Nundcomar. Had asked the majority to appoint a Committee to enquire into Nundcomar's and the Ráni's charges. But this they refused to do, although they might thus have obtained the same knowledge and satisfaction which an inquisition, taken by the Board at large, would 772

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elicit. "The only point which they could possibly gain by persisting in bringing such a subject before the Board, was to obtain a public triumph over me and to expose my place and person to insult."

Hastings. Council. Considers, therefore, that he was reduced to the alternative of submitting to the indignities offered to him, or of using the authority which the ancient and unrepealed constitution of the service had vested in the President; viz. to declare the meeting dissolved. Defends his conduct, in this matter, by the arguments used in his former minute (*above para.* 117) adding "I am confident, whatever may be the opinion as to the right, that with you, Gentlemen, and with all wise and moderate men, nothing will justify the intemperance of my opponents; who compelled me, by every circumstance of useless and indecent provocation, to fly to such an expedient, as the only means of saving me from personal insult." 772

Hastings. Majority. Cantoo Baboo. Refers to the repeated attempts, made by the majority, to compel the attendance of his two principal servants before the Board. Observes that this will be considered, by those who know the manners and customs of the country, as an outrage offered directly to himself. That such was also the intention of the Council, he infers from General Clavering's conduct at the meeting of the 20th (*above para.* 88). 775

Hastings. Nundcomar. Considers the indirect charges and insinuations contained in Nundcomar's letter (*above para.* 30). Had, before leaving Madras to enter on the Government in 1772, received a letter, through Nundcomar, professing to be written by the Begum and filled with invectives against Mohammed Reza Khan, and encomiums on Nundcomar. Observes that the Begum had since declared that this letter, which bore her seal, was a forgery. 776

Hastings. Reza Khan. Shittabroy. Reviews his conduct in the matter of Mohammed Reza Khan's and Shittabroy's disgrace, to show the improbability of his having received bribes from either. 777

Hastings. Nundcomar. Cheyt Singh. Considers certain pretended usurpations, by the Rajah of Benares, which Nundcomar insinuated had been sanctioned, by the Governor-General, from interested motives. Recapitulates the steps which he had taken to ascertain who was the rightful owner of the parganás referred to; quoting the letter of the officer who had investigated the matter, and showing that the Company had no possible claim on these parganás, which had been presented by Mír Jaffir, in 1776 to Bulwan Singh, (*Father of Cheyt Singh*). 778

Hastings. Majority. Cantoo Baboo. Replies to an accusation of the majority, to the effect that he had permitted his servant, Cantoo Baboo, to hold táluks and farms to a considerable amount in the province. Observes that Cantoo Baboo was in possession of these táluks before his (*the Governor-General's*) arrival; and that many of the farms were taken without his knowledge and almost against his advice, as he had been apprehensive lest Cantoo Baboo might engage himself beyond his abilities and be involved in disputes, which he (*the Governor-General*) would not care to adjudicate on. 784

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Hastings. Customs.	Gives an account of the Calcutta Custom House collections* for five years, with a view to shew how much the trade of Bengal had been benefited during his administration.	788
Hastings. Rapacity.	Appeals to his general character, circumstances, and conduct against the charges of rapacity. Observes that if he had felt so inclined, he might have made handsome terms for himself by restoring the king's tribute.	789
Hastings. Rapacity.	Reviews his conduct, in the matter of reducing the Moorshedabad Nawab's stipend, as tending to shew how little he had availed himself of opportunities that might have been turned to his own personal advantage. Observes that he might easily, by plausible arguments, have shewn that a reduction of the stipend was impossible and have been liberally rewarded, both by the Nawab and the Begum, for his forbearance.	790
Hastings. Rapacity.	Draws a similar inference from his measures, regarding the new land settlement; observing that the farms in which he was personally concerned were let beyond their real value.	791
Hastings. Rapacity. Ráni.	Shows that he had also acted contrary to his apparent interest in his conduct towards the Rání of Burdwan. That prompted by ambition, hatred to Bridjoo Kissory Roy, and the rage of former disappointments, she would have agreed to any conditions that would have ensured her a victory over her enemy; and had offered many lakhs to secure his interest. Appeals to the Consultations to show that her solicitations only incited him to an instant decision of the dispute, by confirming the decree against her.	791
Hastings. Oppression.	Remarks that, notwithstanding the violence of the persecution to which he had been subjected, he had not been charged with a single case of oppression, except in one instance; which he had explained. (*This instance will be found in the proceedings of the Revenue Department.*)	792
Hastings. Graham. Burdwan.	Defends Mr. Graham against a charge† made by the Rání of Burdwan. *April* 22.	796
Hastings. Clavering. Monson. Francis.	154.—Governor-General to the Court of Directors. Replies to the minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, dated the 25th of February, 1775 (*above page* 72, *para.* 22).	799

* *Custom House receipts for six years; and an account of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived in the Hooghly from January* 1770 *to December* 1774.

Year.	Nett Custom duties.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1769	Rs. 2,37,960		
1770	1,20,934	95	23,831
1771	1,83,526	81	25,070
1772	2,05,515	115	26,184
1773	3,04,818	161	37,037
1774	4,00,966	147	43,935

† The particulars of this case will be found in the proceedings of the Revenue Department.

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	Notices only such portions of the minute as contain new matter, or new, but specious, arguments on the old.	
Hastings. Benares.	Asserts that the treaty of Benares was known to the Court of Directors before the "Mercury," which brought out the new members of Council, sailed from England.	799
Hastings. Majority. Fyzulla Khan.	Points out that, although the orders of the Board for the recall of the Brigade, were sent after the conclusion of the treaty with Fyzulla Khan, still the gentlemen of the majority were not aware of the treaty when the orders were resolved on.	802
Hastings. Vizir. Brigade. Majority.	Takes exception to the word "mercenary" as applied, by the majority, to the aid afforded to the Vizir. Observes that there is a difference between hiring out troops to the highest bidder, and the aid afforded to an ally upon his agreeing to defray the expense.	804
Hastings. Revenue.	Defends the policy of the five years' revenue settlement, and states the arguments in favour of farming the lands to men of property rather than to Zemindars. *April* 22.	805
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Hastings.	155.—General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors. Express the anxiety and concern which they feel in communicating the charges of corruption, brought against the Governor-General. Briefly refer to the charges, and mention having made the investigation over to the Supreme Court. *April* 22.	815
Francis.	156.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Replies to the Governor-General's minute, dated the 13th instant, in which he finds fault with Mr. Francis, for having brought Maharajah Nundcomar's letter to the Council. *April* 22.	826
Hastings. Barwell. Revenue.	157.—Minute by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell. Submit a plan for a future settlement of the revenue; describing the system which had been in force from the time of the Company's acquisition of the Dewani. State that anterior to 1770, the chief Zemindars and people of the country were in the habit of assembling, once a year, at Moorshedabad, when a settlement was concluded either direct with them or with persons named Amils, appointed to the charge of the collections.	829
Hastings. Barwell. Revenue. Amils.	That the Amil was seldom a man of property; that he engaged to pay a certain part of the revenue, amounting to about 10 or 15 lakhs, and was sent into a district to collect it in any manner he pleased, and with no interest in the welfare of the district beyond the single year of his appointment.	830
Hastings. Barwell. Revenue. Civil Servants.	That the abuse of this system induced the Council, in 1770, to transfer the collection of the revenues to the Company's covenanted servants; and, in 1772, led to the abolition of the annual settlement, and to the grant, by public auction, of leases for five years; which, it was hoped, would induce the farmers, from motives of self-interest, to attend to the improvement of the country.	830
Hastings. Barwell. Revenue. Burdwan.	That, in the Burdwan district, the five years' settlement had been most successful; but, owing to the farms having been let beyond their value, it had, to a certain extent, failed in East Bengal.	831

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Hastings. Barwell. Revenue. Europeans.	Recommend the establishment of a new revenue system. Under this, the farms were to be sold by public auction, on leases of one life or two joint lives, to such responsible persons as should offer the most advantageous terms; a preference being allowed to the Zemindar, when his offer was not much below that of others or the real value of the tax. The annual rent was to be fixed at the average of the past three years, and a power was given to the Governor-General to renew the leases in favour of the heirs of the farmers. Europeans were to be allowed to hold farms; becoming, thereby, amenable to the revenue Courts and subject to the same regulations as the natives, with respect to the payment of their rents and the treatment of their ryots.	832 843
Hastings. Barwell. Europeans.	Advocate the sale of land to Europeans, on the ground that, being of a more enterprising spirit than the natives, they would be likely to introduce new manufactures and even to import an accession of inhabitants from foreign countries; and so, in time, become an addition of strength to the Empire. Point out that the institution of the Supreme Court, by rendering Europeans throughout the country, amenable to the law, had removed the chief objection to European colonization in India. *April* 22.	
Council. Bonded debt.	158.—Order of Council. Notifies a new 5 per cent. loan for 20 lakhs; the holders to have the privilege of selling the bonds at par on giving three months' notice. Also, that the 8 per cent. loan of 1772 will be paid off in three months; after which, the interest will cease. *April* 24.	860
Fort St. George. Nizam Ali Khan.	159.—P. & C. Fort St. George, (*April* 3) to Council. Have received an application, from the Nizam Ali Khan, for the stipulated contingent, *(two battalions of Sepoys and six guns, manned by Europeans)* for service in the Deccan. Think that, if they comply with the requisition, they may obtain from the Nizam a remission of the Company's annual tribute *(five lakhs)*; whereas, if they refuse, he will probably seek assistance from the French. On the other hand, that the distance of the service, the lateness of the season, and the reduced state of their forces, arising from the assistance sent to Bombay, make it very inconvenient to accede to his request. *Enclose,*	861
Nizam Ali Khan. Cuttack.	(1.) *Nizam Ali Khan, to P. & C. Fort St. George. Asks for the services of the English contingent, in a war against the Mahrattas; and suggests that the Governor-General should be moved to take possession of Cuttack.* *April* 24.	864
Bristow. Nawab. Brigade. Gailliez.	160.—Mr. Bristow *(April 7th)* to Council. Replies to letter, dated March 20th. Has enquired into the truth of the alleged conspiracy to destroy the Brigade *(above para. 74)*. Believes it to be wholly without foundation, and that the informer (Darian Singh, a refractory Zemindar) had invented the story, in order to avoid the settlement of his accounts. Acquits Colonel Gailliez of undue interference in the administration of Oude. *April* 24.	872
Bristow. Bundelcund.	161.—Same to same *(April 8th)*. States that the Nawab seems disposed to prosecute a design, which had been formed and partial-	875

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Ragonaut Rao.	ly entered on by his father, to reduce Bundelcund. Describes, at length, the intrigues and state of parties amongst the Mahrattas; giving a brief sketch of the rise and fall of Ragonaut Rao. *April* 24.	
Gailliez. Brigade. Subsidy.	162.—Council to Colonel Gailliez. Direct that a Court of enquiry, consisting of the field officers, shall be formed for the purpose of enquiring into the accounts of the paymaster of the 2nd Brigade, and the causes which led to the non-payment of the Vizir's monthly subsidy, for the services of the Brigade, during the progress, and since the termination of the Rohilla war. *Ap.* 24.	895
Champion. Rohillas.	163.—Colonel Champion's attorney to Council. Forwards a further list of questions, for the field officers, on the subject of the Rohilla war. *April* 24.	898
Dutch.	164.—Memorial delivered to Council, by a deputation from the Dutch Council at Hooghly. Treats of the state of the Dutch East India Company, with respect to their trade in Bengal, Behar and Orissa; their rights and privileges for the past 20 years; and the necessity, together with the means, of re-establishing them. *April* 26.	928
Bristow. Nawab. Rohillas. Treaty.	165.—Mr. Bristow, (*April* 11*th*) to Council. Has remonstrated with the Nawab on the treatment of the families of the Rohilla chiefs; asking for liberty and some honourable provision for them. Was told, in reply, that he (*the Nawab*) allowed them as much as he could afford, and that the Council desired to release his enemies; further, that he would never grant any terms in the new treaty, which had not been included in the former treaty, which the Council had with his father. *Encloses,*	966
	(1.) *An account of the names and situation of the surviving members of the families of Hafiz Rahmet Khan and the other Rohilla chiefs.* *April* 26.	972
Gailliez. Polier.	166.—Council to Colonel Gailliez. Refer to their repeated, but ineffectual, orders to Major Polier, to repair to the Presidency. Direct that he be brought to a General Court Martial, for disobedience, unless he set out on his return within five days after receipt of this order. *April* 26.	976
Fullerton. Bujapaur.	167.—Captain Fullerton (*Lucheegunge*). Describes the unsettled state of the Bujapaur Morung, bordering on Purnea, and the measures which he had taken to punish the offenders. *April* 27.	989
Bristow. Cheyt Singh. Nawab. Rohillas.	168.—Mr. Bristow, (*April* 14*th*) to Council. Had remonstrated, as directed, with the Nawab on the exactions from Rajah Cheyt Singh; informing him that a distinction must be made between the Rajah and the Zemindars of Oude, seeing that he had been guaranteed, by treaty, an independent authority subject only to the payment of the tribute. Had returned the tankhwah, for five lakhs, which the Nawab had given in advance on Cheyt Singh's tribute. Was told, in reply, that he *(the Nawab)* would esteem it a particular favour if the tankhwah were retained, until it became	998

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due; and that the balance, due to the Company, would be paid within eight or ten days. *Encloses,*

(1.) *Copy of a representation made by Mr. Bristow to the Nawab, relative to the families of the Rohilla chiefs. April* 27. 1003

Durbar. 169.—Council to the Resident at the Moorshedabad durbar. Instruct him (*in accordance with Mr. Francis' minute above para.* 135) to supply Council with early intelligence on all important matters. *April* 27. 1015

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Dutch. 1.—Dutch commissioners to Council. Desire that a proclamation may be issued, in the cloth districts, enacting that the trade of the Dutch Company is to be carried on freely, and without molestation, on the same footing as that of the English Company. *May* 1. 5

Dutch. 2.—Reply to foregoing. Accede to the request. Ask for copies of the Dutch firmans and treaties, *Enclose,* 9

(1.) *Reply to the Dutch memorial* (*above page* 98, *para.* 165) *Express readiness to afford reasonable satisfaction, and intention to examine into the grievances complained of. May* 1. 11

Bristow. Buhhoo Begum. Murtezah Khan. 3.—Mr. Bristow (*May* 1*st*) to Council. States that Murtezah Khan, had been sent to Fyzabad to raise money; which he had effected by taxing the inhabitants to the extent of 20 lakhs, and by forcing Buhhoo Begum (*the Nawab's mother*) to give 15 lakhs. Understands that Buhhoo Begum had, at first, resisted this exaction; complying only, when told that it would be taken by force. Also, that she complained much of the treatment to which she had been exposed, and threatened to retire to Calcutta. 15

Bristow. Nujuf Khan. Nawab. Mentions the critical position of Nujuf Khan, and his application to the Nawab for assistance. Also, the mutinous state of the Nawab's army in consequence of his inability to discharge their arrears of pay. *Encloses,*

(1.) *Nujuf Khan, to the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah. Asks for* 2000 *or* 3000 *expert Cavalry.* 23

(2.) *Reply to foregoing. Has, by the blessing of God, the firmest friendship for Nujuf Khan, and will assist him with any number of troops, provided he defray the cost of the expedition, and the monthly salary of the contingent during the period of service.* 26

Fort St. George. Deccan. 4.—Council to G. & C., Fort St. George. Reply to letter dated April 3d (*above page* 97, *para.* 159) Consider the treaty with the Nawab Nizam-ul-mulk as strictly defensive, and as not binding the Company to assist him in schemes of conquest. Refuse, therefore, to grant the assistance asked for. *May* 1. 32

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Clavering. Grant. Durbar.	5.—Minute by General Clavering. Acquaints the Board that Mr. Grant, accountant at Moorshedabad, had a communication to make to the Board on the subject of the Durbar accounts. *May* 2.	38
Grant. Durbar. Munny Begum.	6.—Personal examination of Mr. Grant, accountant at Moorshedabad. Has in his employ a writer named Naned Roy. This person was formerly in the household of the Nawab and possesses a copy of, what he alleges to be, the household accounts.	39
Grant. Durbar. Munny Begum.	Has seen these accounts and has ascertained from a mohurrir that they are after a true sarishta (*form*). Was told by Naned Roy, that they exhibit a balance against the Begum of Rs. 9,60,000; also, that liberal offers had been made to him, to return the papers and leave Mr. Grant's service. *May* 2.	
Naned Roy. Durbar. Munny Begum.	7.—Personal examination of Naned Roy. Confirms Mr. Grant's statement. Had no object in delivering in these papers beyond obedience to the orders of his master. *May* 2.	43
Grant. Durbar. Munny Begum.	8.—Resumed examination of Mr. Grant. Had told General Clavering that it would appear, from Naned Roy's papers, that the Begum had received 9 lakhs, above what was due on account of the Nizamut. Had been applied to for the papers, by the Begum's head eunuch, who had stated that it would be for his *(Mr. Grant's)* good if the inquiry were defeated or fruitless. *May* 2.	44
Fort St. George. Deccan. Madajee. Guntoor.	9.—Chief at Masulapatam *(April 15th)* to P. & C. Fort St. George. Has received an application from Fazil Beg for a British force to assist the Subah *(of the Deccan)* to root out Madajee *(Bonsla ?)* and Estimal Khan; promising, for this service, to put the Company in possession of Cuttack and to further recompense them. Supposes that Fazil Beg means by further recompense, the cession of Guntoor to the Company. Points out the advantages which the Company may derive from assisting the Subah, observing that the disposition of the Nawab *(of Arcot)* and the situation of affairs on every side calls for a present exertion. *May* 2.	52
Clavering. Monson. Francis.	10.—General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, *(April 11th)* to the Court of Directors. Reply to the arguments, in the Governor-General's letter to the Court, dated March 25th *(above page 93, para. 153)*.	68
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Hastings.	Consider the Governor-General's assertion that it was the deliberate intention of the majority to force him to resign. Observe that a charge of this nature does not admit of direct refutation. Declare, in the most solemn manner, that their opposition had not been personal to the Governor-General, but had resulted from the measures adopted by him and by the late administration.	68
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Revenue.	Ask the Court to compare the nett receipts with the expectations formed, from the increasing jumma, of their Dewani lands. Observe that the collections for the year ending April, 1775, should have amounted to a crore and ninety lakhs, whereas they believe it will fall short nearly by fifty lakhs.	70

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Clavering. Monson. Francis. Councils.	Defend their interference, in the matter of filling vacancies in the Provincial Councils, on the ground, that it was necessary to break the formidable combination which the Governor-General had established in the settlement, and which, they observe, he had effected by accepting unwarrantable advantages himself, and conniving at those which were received by others.	72
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Fortunes.	State that the enormous fortunes made by the members of the Committee of Circuit form the common topic of conversation in Calcutta.	74
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Nundcomar. Hastings.	Observe that Maharajah Nundcomar had, a short time previously, been the Governor-General's bosom friend; although the latter alleges that he knew him to have been guilty of forgery. Have reason to suspect that it was intended to make Nundcomar General Clavering's banian; in order that the new Councillors, being surrounded by the Governor-General's creatures, might be kept in the dark as to the real state of the country.	74
Hastings.	Estimate the Governor-General's private fortune at 40 lakhs; which, they observe, he must have made in 2½ years.	76
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Hastings. Hooghly.	Believe that there is no species of peculation from which the Governor-General has thought it reasonable to abstain. Consider the accusation *(above page 83, para. 98)* of his having received Rs. 36,000 from the Faujdar of Hooghly. Observe, on this, that whether the evidence be sufficient to convict him in a Court of Justice, any unprejudiced person will not have the shadow of a doubt concerning his guilt. *May* 2.	80
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court.	11.—General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, *(April 11th)* to the Court of Directors. Complain that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been extended beyond the limits intended by the Act of Parliament; that a writ had been issued against the Dewan of Patna; that similar writs had been issued over the whole country and had occasioned universal alarm; that the Dewani Adálat was practically suspended, as the judges were afraid to exercise their functions, lest they might lay themselves open to the interference of the Supreme Court. *May* 2.	85
Clavering. Cash Balance. Bonded debt.	12.—Minute by General Clavering. Calls attention to the cash balance (Rs. 14,31,691) then in the Treasury. Enquires how Council mean to pay with this sum, the 20 lakhs of the 8 per cent. loan which they have called in and the remittance (Rs. 1,15,000) for Bombay. Observes that the Governor-General had proposed, two months previously, to pay off the whole debt (Rs. 62,84,553) at 8 per cent. and proposes that he be now asked to point out the resources from which he hoped to pay so considerable a sum. *May* 5.	131
Patna. French. Opium. Saltpetre.	13.—P. & C. Patna *(April 27th)* to Council. Reply to letter, dated April 10th. Are unable to say what quantity of opium or saltpetre the French are entitled to under their sunuds. Believe that they have received annually from 100 to 200 chests of opium, at an average of Rs. 200 a chest. *May* 5.	138
Roberts. Champion.	14.—Lieutenant Roberts, *(Persian Interpreter to Colonel Champion during the Rohilla campaign)* to Council. Is ready to give the	141

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Rohillas. Board whatever information he possesses; but suggests, that, as Colonel Champion had bound him by an oath of secrecy not to reveal the transactions of his office, Council should say whether their orders absolve him from that obligation. *May* 8.

Hastings. Roberts. Champion. 15.—Opinion of the Governor-General on foregoing. Thinks that, in this case, the Board's authority is the necessary authority and that if Mr. Roberts has any objections to it, he ought to state them. *May* 8. 101

Clavering. Roberts. Champion. 16.—Opinion of General Clavering on same. Would draw a distinction between the cases of a private Secretary or Interpreter, bound to secrecy by his official superior, and a public servant, such as Mr. Middleton, resident at a foreign Court. The latter, he conceives, should lay his correspondence before Council, but that this duty was not binding on the former; more especially when the question* asked, as in the present case, can serve no public purpose and is merely intended to gratify the Governor-General's spleen against Colonel Champion. *May* 8. 101

Hastings. Roberts. Champion. 17.—Opinion of the Governor-General, on foregoing. Infers that the General's minute is only intended to gratify his spleen against the Governor-General. Points out that Mr. Roberts held his appointment, as interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, not from Colonel Champion, but from the Board, and that, consequently, he is bound to answer all questions, arising from his public duties, that may be put to him by the Board. Adds that the question asked, had a direct public bearing, as he believed that Colonel Champion's banian had interfered in public matters. *May* 8. 102

Clavering. Roberts. Champion. 18.—Minute by General Clavering. Consents to the examination of Mr. Roberts, as the Governor-General thinks his evidence may tend to elucidate some State matter; but remarks that the Governor-General had refused to allow Mr. Middleton's correspondence *(above page* 18, *para.* 69*)* to be laid before the Board, although Mr. Middleton, had been bound by no oath of secrecy. 103

Clavering. Hastings. Denies that he has conceived personal spleen against the Governor-General; observing, that he is actuated only by public motives, and by a desire to prevent the Governor-General from employing the authority of his station to oppress Colonel Champion in his absence. *May* 8.

Hastings. Champion. 19.—Minute by the Governor-General on foregoing. Denies that he had shown any wish to oppress Colonel Champion; observing, "I have no authority; Colonel Champion enjoys the protection of that part of this Government in which the whole authority virtually resides." Thinks that Colonel Champion's absence is no plea for his (*the Governor-General's*) silence; inasmuch, as he had received fair warning of the measures which would be taken to refute his calumnies. *May* 8. 104

Clavering. Champion. 20.—Minute by General Clavering. Alleges, on the authority of Colonel Champion, that the Vizir's charge (*above page* 49) 104

* The question was intended to elicit Mr. Roberts' opinion of the private character of Colonel Champion's banian.

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Hastings. was fabricated at the Presidency and sent to Sujah-ad-dowlah, to be re-copied. Attributes the Governor-General's resentment against Colonel Champion to the generous indignation which the Colonel had shewn to the cruel and inhuman treatment, by the Vizir, of his prisoners.

Hastings. Clavering. Champion. Nawab. 21.—Minute by the Governor-General. "Hears, with astonishment, that he is accused of having fabricated the Vizir's letter and of having abetted the Vizir in his inhuman barbarities, even to such an extent, as to pursue with rancour a man, whose only fault was that he opposed them." Solemnly denies both; appealing, in refutation, to his letters to Colonel Champion, and Mr. Middleton; and to the fact that far from attempting to excite the Vizir against Colonel Champion, it was his evident policy to promote good feeling between both. 105

Nundcomar. 22.—Maharajah Nundcomar *(May 8th)* to Council.* Writes from the common jail. States that, without loss of caste, he 142

* It may be worthy of observation that this letter is written in English but signed in Persian; whereas, all Nundcomar's former communications were written in Persian. The style also is not unlike that of Sir Philip Francis, and, as may be seen from the following opening paragraphs, is not such as a Bengali would have adopted.

"After having been honoured with the confidence of the Nawab Jaffier Alli Khan, so peculiarly the friend of the English; after having discharged the first office in the Subah; after being now ten years retired from all public appointments, and having seen my son appointed to a distinguished post with the testimony (as I have been credibly informed) of the Governor's approbation of his father, that he installed my son in the post with a view to his profiting from my experience and wisdom: I might perhaps startle the Honorable Board with an address from the common jail had I not, in a degree, prepared them for some fatal change in my situation, by a representation, I made in the month of March 1775, of the severe menaces that had been uttered against me by the Governor-General. Where the first magistrate declares his determined intention of hurting an individual to the utmost of his power, the enemies of the man, so marked for destruction, will eagerly grasp at an opportunity of gratifying their malice; the dissolute and abandoned will find a sufficient inducement to prosecute him from the hopes of gratifying the resentment of the man in power; and if the unhappy man so devoted have, by an upright conduct, made the wicked his enemies, malice and wickedness may unite their endeavours to complete his ruin. To advance a step further, should the first man in the State countenance one publicly known to be destitute of all moral principle, and as publicly known to be the enemy of the person against whom he has denounced his resentment; should he treat a man of such principles with a degree of distinction far above his rank in life; should he admit him to private conference with him; what is the wretched object of his resentment to expect, where shall he find an asylum when the whole body of the wicked and abandoned is let loose upon him? I mean not, however, now to deprecate the Governor-General's resentment; the reasons of the encouragement afforded to my enemies, and the motives of the Governor-General's resentment against me will be sufficiently explained to the world, by the representation I have already made in a former address to the Hon'ble Board. Should my life be taken away by the flagitious charge now laid against me, the facts before alluded to will remain upon record, the witnesses will be ready, and the proofs producible, whenever the Governor-General has courage sufficient to hear them. A charge which has been now these three years depending in a Civil Court, without the witnesses, upon whose evidence I am committed, having been once produced or mentioned, has been laid against me by men who are marked by the public as the most turbulent and abandoned."—*Nundcomar to Council.*

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cannot eat food in a place inhabited by men of a different religion, nor can he perform, in the jail, those ablutions and ceremonies which, before eating, are enjoined on a Brahmin. Prays that he may be permitted to reside, under a strict guard, in some place where these objections may be obviated. *May* 8.

Monson. Nundcomar. Sheriff. 23.—Minute by Colonel Monson. Proposes that the Sheriff and his deputy, be requested to attend the Board with the warrant for Nundcomar's imprisonment (*The General and Mr. Francis consent.*) 108

Hastings. Nundcomar. Supreme Court. 24.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Objects to the proposal, as an interference with the authority of the Judges of the Supreme Court. *May* 8. 108

Monson. Nundcomar. Supreme Court. 25.—Further minute, on same subject, by Colonel Monson. Endeavours to show that his proposal (*above para.* 23) cannot be considered in the light of an interference with the Judges of the Supreme Court; inasmuch as the warrant, committing Nundcomar, had not been signed by the Court, but by two of the Judges (*Messrs. Le Maistre and Hyde*) acting as justices of the peace. *May* 8. 109

Francis. Nundcomar. 26.—Minute, on same subject, by Mr. Francis. Understands that Maharajah Nundcomar has taken no sustenance, whatever, since his commitment (*forty hours previously*) and that he cannot take any without loss of caste. Thinks it necessary to interrogate the sheriff; as, if it should appear that the warrant of the Supreme Court does not express a commitment to the common jail, and that Nundcomar has been sent there only by the extra judicial power of Mr. Le Maistre, it will be the duty of the Board to interpose its authority to save the Maharajah's life, by removing him to some place of equal security where his religious scruples shall not be interfered with. *May* 8. 110

Hastings. Nundcomar. 27.—Further minute, on same subject, by the Governor-General. Does not believe that Nundcomar's caste will be injured by any habitation that may be allotted to him. Understands that the Judges are considering Nundcomar's plea on this point, and that consequently other interference is unnecessary. *May* 8. 111

Clavering. Cantoo Baboo. Nundcomar. 28.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that Cantoo Baboo, the Governor-General's banian, and President of the caste cutcherry, should be called in and examined on the question of loss of caste. *May* 8. 112

Hastings. Cantoo Baboo. Nundcomar. 29.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Objects to the proposal; alleging that his servant, Cantoo Baboo, is incompetent to give an opinion on the matter. Further, that Cantoo Baboo, being of low caste, has cognizance only of disputes between the lower kinds of people; and that he presides at the caste cutcherry, merely because, from time immemorial, that office has been held by the banian of the first officer in the State. *May* 8. 112

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Clavering. Cantoo Baboo.
30.—Further minute by General Clavering. States, as a report, that Cantoo Baboo was the secret mover of the whole conspiracy against Nundcomar. *May* 8. 115

Nundcomar. Camal-ud-din. Mohun Persaud.
31.—Warrant committing Nundcomar to the custody of the sheriff, on a charge of forgery preferred by Mohun Persaud, Camal-ud-dín Khan and others, and signed by S. C. Le Maistre, and John Hyde (*Justices of the Supreme Court*). *May* 8. 144

Sheriff. Nundcomar.
32.—Personal examination of the Deputy Sheriff. Had committed Nundcomar on the foregoing warrant. Had been requested by Nundcomar's attorney to confine his client in some place other than the common jail. Referred this request to Mr. Justice Le Maistre, who stated that he would consult the Chief Justice and subsequently directed that Nundcomar should be confined in the common jail. Considers it to be his duty to execute both the verbal and written orders of the Judges; also, that the warrant authorised confinement in the common jail, there being no other place in which to confine felons. The jail is unusually crowded. Nundcomar is not confined with the other prisoners, but in a room detached from, and outside of the jail, in which the jailor and his family used to live and which they had vacated for his use. The room in question is considered a part of the prison. Understands that Nundcomar has refused to take any sustenance. *May* 8. 116

Francis. Nundcomar.
33.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that the Sheriff and his deputy be directed to wait on the Chief Justice and, in the name of the Board, to suggest the expediency of granting Nundcomar such relief as may be consistent with the strict security of his person. (*The General and Colonel Monson consent. The Governor-General objects; alleging that Nundcomar's representation should be made direct to the Chief Justice, and not conveyed through the authority of the Board.*) *May* 8. 123

Cantoo Baboo. Caste. Nundcomar.
34.—Personal examination of Cantoo Baboo. Presides at the caste kachahrí. Is assisted by a dárogah and muharrir. Tries cases of loss of caste and disputes relating to marriage. His sentences in this court are final. All decrees are brought to the Governor-General for signature. The customary punishments awarded are for the convicted party to give an entertainment to his friends, and to pay the expense of the peons which have been placed over him. Fines are never inflicted, but sometimes an obstinate party, who resists the decree of the Court, is confined for a day or two. Is not a Bráhman. Does not profess to be conversant with their religious books. Should not himself be apprehensive of loss of caste if he were imprisoned, except it were for robbery or murder. *May* 8. 126

Sheriff. Nundcomar. Impey.
35.—The Sheriff of Calcutta to Council. Had waited, in accordance with their orders, on the Chief Justice and asked him to grant Maharajah Nundcomar such relief as might be consistent with the strict security of his person. Was told by the Chief Justice, in reply, that the prisoner had not been committed by 168

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him and that he had no authority to interfere in the affair, there being felony expressly charged in the warrant. *May* 9.

Clavering. Nundcomar. Fowke. 36.—Minute by General Clavering. Informs the Board, on the authority of Mr. Fowke, that Nundcomar is not likely to live another day without drink, that his tongue was parched, but his spirit continues firm, and that he had said to Mr. Fowke, "Don't trouble yourself about me, the will of heaven must be complied with. I am innocent." *May* 9. 147

Francis. Nundcomar. 37.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that the jailor be sent for and interrogated as to Maharajah Nundcomar's condition. (*Agreed to by all the members.*) *May* 9. 148

Jailor. Nundcomar. 38.—Personal examination of the jailor. Maharajah Nundcomar has been 63 hours in jail. Believes that he has taken no food during that time. Describes him as being well in health, but low in spirits. Has about 60 or 70 felons in the jail. The number is unusual and the jail is rather crowded. Supposes that he has prisoners of all castes. *May* 9. 149

Francis. Jailor. 39.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that the foregoing information be communicated to the Chief Justice. (*Agreed to.*) 151

Impey. Nundcomar. 40.—Sir Elijah Impey (*May 9th*) to Council. Had, before receiving the Council's message (*above para.* 33) sent his munshí to Maharajah Nundcomar with an intimation that he had given strict orders to the jailor to make his confinement, in every respect, as easy as possible, and to enquire from whence his scruples arose. Was told, in reply, that he *(Nundcomar)* could not eat in a room where Christians or Mussalmans had been. 170

Impey. Pundits. Caste. Had then sent for the Pundits, who are the keepers of the conscience and oracles of the Gentoos, and examined them in the presence of the Justices. The result of the examination showed that it was no easy thing for a Brâhman to loose caste, and that, consequently, there was no ground for altering the mode of confinement of the prisoner.

Impey. Pundits. Caste. Had also sent the Pundits to examine the two rooms occupied by the prisoner, and which had been the private apartments of the jailor. Was told by the Pundits that if the Maharajah occupied these rooms for forty days he might obtain absolution, for this offence against caste, by fasting for two days and by giving a sum, under Rs. 1000, in charity.

Impey. Caste. States that the Judges will be ready to remit the rigour of the law, as far as possible, in cases where its effects may be prejudicial to the natives on account of their religion; but, that they must not suffer a pretence of religion to be set up for the purpose of evading the ordinary course of the law.

Impey. Caste. Considers that an exception made in favour of the Maharajah might go far to abrogate a great part of the late Act of Parliament, by the difficulties which would thereby be created in the execution of the laws against a large body of people, intended by the Act and by His Majesty's Charter to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

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Impey. Brahmans.	States that the sect of Bráhmans is very numerous and that it would be a heavy burden on the Sheriff if he had to provide separate accommodation for each Bráhman. Further, that many Brahmans are in the jail, and that, although men of higher caste than the Maharajah have been at times confined therein, the present is the first complaint of the kind that has ever been made.	176
Impey. Judges.	Is gratified that the Board have given him this opportunity of vindicating the Judges from any surmise of rigour or want of humanity; but desires that further applications of the kind may be made direct to the Judges, as the habit of prisoners applying for redress to the Council may lead to the appearance of an exercise of undue influence.	
Impey. Nundcomar.	Adds, in a postscript, that the Pundits have just informed him that if the Maharajah were confined in a straw shed, built within the jail, his fine, after a month's confinement, for feasting the Brahmans would be reduced to twelve Rupees. *May* 9.	
Impey. Nundcomar.	41.—Resolution of Council on foregoing. That it is unnecessary to send to Sir Elijah Impey the message proposed this morning (*above para.* 39). *May* 9.	151
Council. Impey. Nundcomar.	42.—Council to Sir Elijah Impey. Consider they were justified, in their capacity as guardians of the people of the country, in representing Maharajah Nundcomar's case to the Judges. Are confirmed in thinking that the facts represented by Nundcomar, are true, and that his refusal to take sustenance was founded on a serious religious prejudice. Will continue to receive petitions from prisoners and to communicate them to the judges. *May* 9.	152
Grant. Munny Begum.	43.—Mr. Grant to Council. Encloses the account of the balance *(above para. 6)* said to be due by the Begum of Moorshedabad. *(Enclosure entered after the Consultation, but Mr. Grant's letter, ordered to be recorded, has not been entered.)* *May* 9.	153
Hastings. Grant. Munny Begum. Nawab.	44.—Minute on foregoing by the Governor-General. Is doubtful whether the foregoing account is intended to show that the late Administration had paid nine lakhs to the Begum above what she was entitled to receive, or whether the charge respects the adjustment of the accounts between the Begum and the servants of the Nawab's household. Proposes, therefore, that the Accountant-General be ordered to submit an abstract account of all sums due to the Nawab and all payments made to him. *(Agreed to.)* *May* 9.	154
Francis. Munny Begum.	45.—Minute on same by Mr. Francis. Understands the question to be, whether the Begum, having received the whole balance due to the servants at her appointment to the office of guardian, has or has not, withheld the sum of nine lakhs for her own use. Consents to the Governor-General's motion, but professes not to see the object of it. *May* 9.	154
Grant. Munny Begum.	46.—Personal examination of Mr. Grant on same. Had shown the accounts to certain muharrirs, who had stated that they are	156

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in the established form. It appears, from the accounts, that a sum of Rs. 9,67,693 is supposed to be due from the Begum and that a further sum of Rs. 2,69,563 is dubious. *May* 9.

Clavering. Munny Begum. 47.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that a gentleman of rank be sent to Moorshedabad to examine the accounts of the Nizamut and that, during the enquiry, the Begum be suspended from her office of guardian, in order that her influence over the officers of the household may not interfere with the evidence. *(Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis assent.)* *May* 9. 158

Hastings. Munny Begum. 48.—Minute by the Governor-General. Questions the authenticity of the accounts. Does not object to the appointment of a gentleman of rank to examine the originals at Moorshedabad, but solemnly protests against the removal from office of a person of the Begum's rank, without having committed any crime or done anything which could be imputed to her as a disqualification. *May* 9. 160

Goring. Munny Begum. Gourdass. 49.—Council to Mr. Goring. Direct him, in accordance with General Clavering's motion, (*above para.* 47) to proceed to Moorshedabad to receive the accounts of the Nizamut, to deliver them to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson and Grant for examination, to remove the Begum from her office as guardian, and to appoint Rajah Gourdass in her place. *May* 9. 182

Goring. 50.—Mr. Goring (*May 10th*) to Secretary of Council. Asks for two budgerows and eight bullocks; the former to be returned from Nuddea, the latter to proceed to Moorshedabad. *May* 10. 201

Goring. Grant. 51.—Same to same. Asks for the services of Mr. Grant, as assistant on the mission to Moorshedabad. *(Request granted, the Governor-General objects.)* *May* 10. 203

Goring. Munny Begum. 52.—Same to same. Suggests that it may be necessary to remove the Begum from the Kilâ to Mir Jaffier's house. Asks permission to confine and send to Calcutta any persons who may throw obstacles in the way of his enquiry. *(Both proposals agreed to. The Governor-General dissents; alleging that the Begum could not be removed, as proposed, without disgrace to her station and person.)* *May* 10. 207

Goring. 53.—Same to same. Asks for a dák for himself and Mr. Grant, from Nuddea to Moorshedabad. (*Request granted. The Governor-General objects to proposals of this nature being made to the Board. Is willing to pay Mr. Goring's expenses, but thinks that he should lay his own dák.)* *May* 10. 217

Goring. Munny Begum. 54.—Same to same. Understands that the Begum gives the parole daily to the officer of the guard. Enquires who is to do so when she has been removed. *(The Governor-General leaves this question to the other members. General Clavering returns it for the opinion of the Governor-General. Colonel Monson suggests Rajah Gourdass, to which Mr. Francis assents. The Governor-General objects and proposes the Nawab, which is agreed to.)* *May* 10. 225

Goring. Nawab. 55.—Council to the Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowla. Inform him of Mr. Goring's mission and its object. *May* 10. 235

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Munny Begum. Gourdass.	56.—Same to the Begum and Rajah Gourdass. To same effect. *May* 10.	237
Hastings. Munny Begum.	57.—Minute by the Governor-General. Having signed the foregoing letters, enters his protest against them, and against the other acts of the Board now passed in contradiction to his consent and opinion. *May* 10.	241
Bristow. Murtezah Khan.	58.—Mr. Bristow *(April 25th)* to Council. States that Murtezah Khan has returned from Fyzabad with money sufficient to liquidate the whole debt due to the Company.	243
Bristow. Vizir.	Has heard that the king of Delhi thinks of appointing one of his own sons Vizir of the empire.	
Bristow. Elije Khan.	Mentions that Murtezah Khan had written to induce Elije Khan to return to Oude, but that he *(Mr. Bristow)* had advised the latter to remain for the present at Delhi. *May* 11.	
Bristow. Nawab. Treaty.	59.—Same *(April 27th)* to same. Has made preparations for withdrawing the Brigade, if the Nawab declines to accede to the terms of the new treaty. Fears opposition from Murtezah Khán on the terms of the treaty. *May* 11.	251
Gailliez. Nawab. Brigade.	60.—Col. Gailliez to Council. Replies to letters of 5th and 10th of April. Is of opinion that there is no reason to apprehend insult or surprise from the Nawab. *May* 11.	263
Law de Lauriston. French. Tellicherry.	61.—M. Law de Lauriston *(Pondicherry, April 1st)* to Council. Complains of the conduct of the Chief and Council at Tellicherry, in having, by new treaties with the Prince of Cheracul, engrossed the trade in pepper and other productions of the country, and also, in having, by the intrigues of their Topage as well with Hyder Ali as with Cheracul, caused violent commotions, by which the French settlement of Mahe had been disturbed. *May* 11.	271
Impey. Nundcomar.	62.—Sir Elijah Impey, *(May 15th)* to Council. Encloses extracts from a report of the pundits to show how little foundation there was for the scruples of Maharajah Nundcomar.	283
Impey. Cantoo Baboo.	Has examined Cantoo Baboo on the subject of caste. Thinks that his evidence points in the contrary direction to the conclusion of the Council, "that the Maharajah's refusal to eat food had proceeded from a serious religious prejudice," and, therefore, asks for a copy of this person's evidence before Council.	
Impey. Judges. Nundcomar. Council.	Observes that he had not questioned the authority of the Board as to their power to receive petitions. His object was merely to avoid the imputation of undue interference, which the receipt by Council of Nundcomar's petition might have given rise to, and which must have been derogatory alike to the Judges and to the Council.	
Impey. Nundcomar.	Further, that his principal reason for making the requisition was a report, publicly circulated in the town, to the effect that if the Judges did not release Nundcomar he would be delivered by force. *May* 16.	
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Nundcomar.	63.—Affidavit, signed by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, and witnessed by the Governor-General. Declares that they had never heard of a design to deliver Maharajah	307

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Nundcomar by force, nor had they ever themselves conceived such an intention. *May* 16.

Hastings. Nundcomar. 64.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Had declined to make an affidavit, as deeming it unnecessary, but declares his entire conviction and assurance in the truth of that which the majority have sworn to. *May* 16. 311

Council. Impey. 65.—Council to Sir Elijah Impey. Decline to give him a copy of Cantoo Baboo's deposition and forward a copy of the affidavit noticed above. *May* 16. 313

Bristow. Nujuf Khan. Nawab. 66.—Mr. Bristow *(April 30th)* to Council. Mentions the prosperous state of Nujuf Khan, that his army had increased from ten to twenty thousand men and would shortly be further strengthened by Madoc, who was marching to join him; that the army under Nujuf Khan's opponent, Pirty Sing, although 40,000 strong, was undisciplined; also, that the Nawab seeing Nujuf Khan's successes, had withdrawn his promise of assistance, fearing to augment his power. *Encloses.* *May* 22. 335

Nujuf Khan. (1.) *Nujuf Khan to the Nawab. Consents to pay the expenses of a part of the Nawab's troops (two battalions and the Mogul cavalry), then in his service, and asks permission to take charge of the same on his expedition against the Rajputs and Jats.* 341

(2.) *Reply to foregoing. Refuses; alleging that the contingent would not be sufficient for the service. Suggests an application for a much larger force and the allotment of a fund to pay its expenses.* *May* 22. 344

Bristow. Nawab. 67.—Same *(May 4th)* to same. Notices a mutiny amongst the Nawab's troops for arrears and increase of pay, but which had been quelled by conceding both demands. Fears that this circumstance, at the commencement of his reign, will much weaken the Nawab's influence with his subjects. *May* 22. 347

Bristow. Subsidy. Nawab. Brigade. 68.—Same *(May 7th)* to same. Had received eleven lakhs in bullion from the Nawab and had been promised two or three more on the morrow. Had remonstrated with the Nawab, on the arrears for the English Brigade. Was told, in reply, that he considered the Company's troops as his servants, and that he had a right to keep them in arrears. Had pointed out the impropriety of using such language in speaking of the English Government, and received an apology. *May* 22. 355

Supreme Court. 69.—Judges of the Supreme Court to Council. On the limits and exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court. State that in order to guard against undue exercise of their power, they have made a regulation by which the plaintiff in a suit, when applying for a writ, must swear to some fact by virtue of which the defendant is subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. *May* 22. 375

Council. Law de Lauriston. French. 70.—Council to the Hon'ble Francis Law de Lauriston, Governor-General of French settlements in India. Reply to his letter of complaint *(above para. 61)*. Have written to Tellicherry to enquire into the particulars of the matter referred to, and to 379

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Tellicherry. caution the Company's servants not to engage in unnecessary disputes with the French.

Council. Law de Lauriston. Observe that the preference, shown by the Rajahs of petty states to factories of one nation over those of the other, should not interfere with the good understanding which subsists between the French and English Governments.

Council. Law de Lauriston. Further, that they cannot acknowledge the right, claimed by the French nation, to grant protection to the States or Sovereigns of India, as an exemption from any claims or acts of the English nation. *May* 22.

Council. Muir. Benares. Pilgrims. 71.—Council to Lt.-Col. Muir, commanding at Chunar Ghur. Have received a representation from Rajah Cheyt Singh, to the effect that Col. Muir had stationed harkaras at the chaukis of Benares, Chunar Ghur, and Mirzapore to force the cattle, laden with cloth and other goods, to go by the Chunar Ghur road; also, that he was in the habit of levying custom on the pilgrims going to Benares. Enquire as to the truth of these statements and forbid any interference with the pilgrims. *May* 22. 385

Gordon. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. 72.—*Brigadier-General Gordon *(Bombay, April 12th)* to G. and C. Bombay. Offers his services to command the force then about to take the field. *May* 25. 407

Gordon. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Keating. 73.—Reply to foregoing. Are of opinion that the object of the expedition cannot be accomplished within the period that Brigadier-General Gordon has limited for his stay in India, and, therefore, decline his services. Have appointed Lt.-Col. Keating to the command. *May* 25. 408

Gordon. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. 74.—Brigadier-General Gordon to G. and C. Bombay. Replies to foregoing. Remonstrates against the appointment of a junior officer to the command of the expedition, and represents the impolicy of weakening the army by the withdrawal from the Presidency of such a considerable force. *May* 25. 409

Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. 75.—Council to G. and C. Bombay. Understand, from private report, that the Bombay Council have entered into an offensive treaty with Ragonaut Rao and have sent a considerable force to his assistance. Are unable, without precise and authentic intelligence, to judge of the wisdom of these proceedings. Protest against the consequences of such hostile measures, taken without the consent of the Supreme Government, and so in direct opposition to the Act of Parliament which has united the several Presidencies under the political superintendence of the Government at Calcutta. *May* 25. 424

Goring. Munny Begum. Gourdass. Nawab. 76.—Mr. Goring *(Moorshedabad, May 17th)*, to Council. Had arrived on the previous day, at Moorshedabad, and had removed the Begum from her office; replacing her by Rajah Gourdass. States that the Nawab was much pleased at the change, as his mother appears to have been very strict with him. 428

* Enclosed, with the two following, in a letter to General Clavering, which has not been recorded.

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Goring. Supreme Court. Nawab.	Understands that a complaint of debt has been lodged, in the Supreme Court, against the Nawab, with an application for the seizure of his person. Asks for orders in the event of the writ being granted. *May* 25.	
Goring. Munny Begum.	77.—Same *(May 21st)* to same. Encloses particulars of the arrest of the Begum's chief manager, for improper use of the funds entrusted to him. *May* 25.	440
Goring. Hastings. Middleton. Munny Begum.	78.—Same (*May* 22*d*) to same. *Encloses,* (1.) "*Memorandum of disbursements to English gentlemen from the Nawab's Sircar in the Bengali year* 1179 (*A. D.* 1772) *under the seal of Munny Begum.*" "*To the Governor Mr. Hastings, for an entertainment. Rs.* 1,50,000." "*To Mr. Middleton, on account of the agreement entered into by the Buhoo Begum. Rs.* 1,50,000." *May* 25.	450
Hastings. Munny Begum. Goring.	79.—Minute on foregoing by the Governor-General. Observes that Mr. Goring's commission was to receive from the Begum all the accounts of the Nizamut for eight years, and to forward them for examination to certain gentlemen appointed for the purpose. Proposes that he be asked in what manner he came by the foregoing account, and why this partial selection was made; also to demand an explanation from the Begum of the sums laid to his (*the Governor-General's*) charge. (*Mr. Barwell consents.*) *May* 25.	391
Francis. Goring. Munny Begum.	80.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Thinks that Mr. Goring should be asked for any explanation given by the Begum or the Nawab of the above account. (*Colonel Monson and General Clavering consent.*) *May* 25.	392
Clavering. Hastings.	81.—Minute by General Clavering. Surmises that the money said to have been given, in the above account, to the Governor-General is the same to which Maharajah Nundcomar referred in his letter of the 8th of March, (*above page* 74 *para.* 30). *May* 25.	393
Goring.	82.—Order of Council. Directions for Mr. Goring, in accordance with Mr. Francis' proposal, (*above para.* 80). *May* 25.	393
Nawab. Supreme Court.	83.—Order of Council. Consider the Nawab not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and authorise his ministers to pursue such measures as they may think advisable for supporting His Excellency's dignity, in case any attempt should be made to offer an insult to his person. Direct Mr. Goring to caution the Nawab not to offer violence to the officer who may attempt to serve the writ, (*above para.* 76.) *May* 25.	394
Barwell. Nawab. Supreme Court.	84.—Dissent by Mr. Barwell. Thinks it unnecessary to send orders to Moorshedabad concerning the writ; and that Council have no right to assume that the Judges of the Supreme Court intend to offer an indignity to the Nawab's person. *May* 25.	465
Clavering. Nawab. Supreme Court.	85.—Minute on same by General Clavering. Thinks it reasonable for the Government to interfere to prevent the insult, seeing they have grounds to suppose it may be offered. *May* 25.	395

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Goring. Nawab. 86.—Council to Mr. Goring. Instruct him in accordance with the above resolution, (*para.* 83.) *May* 25. 470

Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Keating. 87.—G. & C. Bombay to Council* *(apparently announcing the conclusion of the treaty with Ragoba and the departure of the troops under Colonel Keating for his support; but not recorded.)* *Encloses,* *May* 31. 484

(1.)*

Draper. (2.) *Daniel Draper* (*March* 11*th*) *to the Hon'ble William Hornby. Dissents from a resolution* (*come to by the Bombay Council on the* 7*th March*) *ordering the troops to proceed on the expedition in conjunction with Ragoba, as soon as the latter shall have ratified the treaty and given satisfaction for the payment of the British contingent.* *May* 31.

Hastings. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. 88.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Would not have judged it necessary for the Council to pass either censure or approbation on the measures of the Bombay Council, if those measures had been attended with any decisive effect. 488

Hastings. Fears, however, that their tendency is to involve the Government and all connexions of the Company in India in a very extensive and indefinite scene of trouble.

Hastings. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Regards the conduct of the Bombay Council, in the matter, "as unseasonable, impolitic, unjust and unauthorised." Unseasonable, because it was formed with Ragoba at a time when he appears to have been totally abandoned by his former adherents. Impolitic, as throwing the whole burden of the war on the Company, when they have insufficient supplies both in men and money at Bombay. Unjust, because they had received no injury from the Mahrattas, which might authorise them to interfere in their mutual dissensions; on the contrary, they had an actual treaty with the Poonah ministers, and had only lately made to them offers of friendship. And unauthorized, because done without the sanction of the Calcutta Council, and thereby in direct violation of the Act of Parliament.

Hastings. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Besides the measure itself, finds fault with the manner in which it had been initiated; inasmuch as the troops had been withdrawn to a great distance from the Presidency, and their safety had been left to a series of uncertain operations.

Hastings. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Has no doubt of the part which the Government ought to take with respect to the future. Thinks that the Bombay Council should be peremptorily ordered to cancel the treaty with Ragoba, and to recall their detachment into their own possessions, except any of the following events shall have occurred.

(1.) "*That they should have obtained any decisive advantage over the enemy. 2nd, That the detachment should be in such a situation as might render it dangerous either to retreat or not to go on. 3d, That a negotiation should have taken place between Ragoba and his opponents in consequence of the support afforded by the British alliance.*" *May* 31. 502

* A pencil note, on the bundle, states that the original is not in the bundle, and the copy not in the proceedings.

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Francis. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao.	89.—Minute on same by Mr. Francis. Agrees entirely with the Governor-General in his estimate of the conduct of the Bombay Council, and his protest against the consequences of the expedition. But would insist upon the recall of the troops, without any consideration, but that of their safe retreat. (*Agreed to.*) *May* 31.	504
Clavering. Mahrattas.	90.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes to open a negotiation with the ruling Mahratta power at Poonah, for the establishment of peace with that state; that in the event of the Calcutta Council not being able to open the negotiation, the Bombay Council be directed to do so upon the most advantageous terms, keeping always in view the obtaining of the islands of Salsette and Bassein of which they are in actual possession. (*Agreed to.*) *May* 31.	478
Hastings. Peshwa. Sukaram Bapoo.	91.—Minute by the Governor-General. Informs the Council that the Peshwa at Poonah is an infant, and that Sukaram Bapoo is the person with whom the negotiation should be opened. *May* 31.	479
Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Mahrattas.	92.—Council to G. & C. Bombay. Instruct them in accordance with the above resolutions. Cancel the treaty with Ragoba; order the recall of the contingent; and announce intention to open a negotiation with the ruling party of the Mahratta state at Poonah. Direct the Bombay Council to encourage any pacific overtures that may be proposed, making the instant cessation of arms and the confirmation to the Company of Salsette and Bassein their first objects. *May* 31.	506
Hastings. Sukaram Bapoo.	93.—Governor-General to Sukaram Bapoo (*Mahratta minister at Poonah*). Points out that the alliance of the Bombay Council with Ragoba had been made contrary to the orders of the Court, which enjoin the strictest forbearance from every act tending to involve their servants as aggressors in any wars or disputes with the powers of India; and to the commands of the King of England, which prohibit the subordinate governments from forming treaties, or engaging in hostilities, without the sanction of the Supreme Government.	514
Hastings. Sukaram Bapoo.	Has, for these reasons, recalled the forces sent to the aid of Ragoba, and directed the Bombay Council to desist from further hostilities with any party of the Mahratta nation, unless in self-defence.	515
Hastings. Mahrattas.	Will send a trusty person to Poonah to treat with the ministers concerning the points of difference between the two nations, and to establish a treaty of peace and lasting friendship. Suggests the cessation of hostilities, pending the ratification of the treaty. *May* 31.	516
Bristow. Nawab. Treaty.	94.—Mr. Bristow, (*May 17th*) to Council. Reports result of his negotiation with the Nawab on the subject of the new Treaty.	522
Foreigners.	Had insisted, as a necessary preliminary to entering on the negotiation, that all foreigners should be dismissed, unconditionally, from Oude. States that the Nawab had, at first, objected to this, giving his former reply (*above page* 85, *para.* 113); that after much discussion, and some delay, he had consented,	522

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promising to dismiss them all within six weeks, but had declined to give the promise in writing, alleging that such a formality was unnecessary after the measure had been conceded in this friendly way; that a threat of removing the Brigade at once from Oude had induced him to grant this also.

Bristow. Nawab. Treaty. After this had delivered to the Nawab the terms of the new Treaty, as approved by Council; with which he had expressed himself generally satisfied, but had objected to an increase in the subsidy, and to the cession of Benares. *May* 31. 528

Nawab. Supreme Court. 95.—Certificate by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. Certifies that no capias or other process has been issued against the Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowlah, and that no plaint has been filed against him. *May* 31. 548

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Bristow. Nawab. 1.—Copy of a representation, delivered to the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah by Mr. Bristow, and enclosed with that gentleman's letter, dated May 17th *(above page* 114 *para.* 94*)*. *June* 6. 11

Asaph-ul-dowlah. Treaty. 2.—Draft of the proposed treaty between the Hon'ble Company and the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah. 33

Article 1. *Provides for a perpetual and universal peace, sincere friendship, and firm union between the contracting parties.*

Article 2. *Binds* the Nawab not to shelter or protect Cossim Ali Khan or Sumroo, the murderer of the English, and to seize and deliver them to the English if he ever has an opportunity. Also, not to suffer Europeans to reside in Oude without the sanction of the Company, and to deliver up all deserters from the English army.* 34

Article 3. *Binds each to support the other's interests against the king.* 35

Article 4. *Guarantees to the Nawab the provinces of Korah and Allahabad until the pleasure of the Company shall be known.* 36

Article 5. *Provides for the cession to the Company of the revenues, and perpetual jurisdiction of Rajah Cheyt Singh's Zemindari.* 36

Article 6. *Binds the Nawab to pay monthly, as a subsidy for the services of the English Brigade, Rs.* 260,000. 37

Article 7. *Provides for additional payment in the event of the troops being required for other purposes.* *June* 6. 38

Bristow. Nawab. Treaty. 3.—Mr. Bristow *(May* 19*th)* to Council. Recommends that a clause be added to the treaty, *(above para.* 2*)* binding the Company to assist the Nawab in the event of an invasion of Rohilcund or the Doab. *June* 6. 21

Francis. Bristow. 4.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that a reward be given to Mr. Bristow for the signal service he has rendered to 3

* Sumroo, a German adventurer, who was employed, by Cossim Ali Khan, to murder, in cold blood, Mr. Ellis and the English prisoners taken at Patna in 1764.

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Treaty. the Company in concluding a treaty with the Nawab, by which the Company gain an additional revenue of nearly 30 lakhs per annum. [*Proposal unanimously agreed to, and the reward fixed at a lakh of Rupees, besides Mr. Bristow's contingent expenses; subject, however, to the approval of the Court of Directors.*] *June* 6.

Bristow. Treaty. 5.—Council to Mr. Bristow. Entirely approve of the terms of the new Treaty. Thank him for his services and offer the reward noticed in foregoing. *June* 6. 45

Clavering. Bonded debt. 6.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes payment of a further part of the 8 per cent. loan of 1772, and the opening of a fresh loan at 5 per cent. *(Agreed to.)* *June* 8. 71

Goring. Munny Begum. 7.—Enclosures in a letter from Mr. Goring, dated May 27th. 75

(1.) "*The humble petition of Seleah Khamim, setting forth that her allowance for seventeen months to the end of Rabiá-us-Sání,* 13, *was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Begum, who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a pice. Her hope, therefore, from the uprightness and liberality of the gentlemen is, that justice will be ordered her, or the right of a poor and friendless widow caused to be restored by the Begum, that she may be grateful to God and cherish the needy. The truth alone represented.*"

(2) *to* (6.) *Similar petitions from five other widows, all exact fac-similes of the above except in the names of the petitioners.*

(7.) "*Arzi of Fakir Mohammed Sid-dowlah of the Top Khána. I am a servant of the Nizamut and officer of the Top Khana. Atwan Ali Khan, under promises and frivolous pretences, has for these three years withheld from me Rs.* 1310, *the arrears of my allowance at the end of the year* 13 . *Of this I formerly complained but my situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the circumstance of my distress and despair when I am levelled with the earth. Let me hope from your uprightness and bounty that I shall receive my right, and I will pray for your welfare.*" 79

(8) *to* (11.) *Similar petitions from other servants of the Nizamut, differing only from the above in the names of the petitioners and the amount of their claims.* *June* 8.

Goring. Naned Roy. 8.—Mr. Goring (*May 26th*) to Council. Suspects Naned Roy of impeding the enquiry into the accounts. Fears that he will have to exclude him from the kachahrí where these papers are kept. *Encloses,* 83

(1.) *Mr. Goring to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson and Grant. States that Naned Roy has used their names as authority to make unnecessary arrests, and to keep back those persons whose evidence is necessary for investigating the accounts. Requests they will be pleased to order Naned Roy to (from ?) the kachahrí and (forbid him to ?) interrupt the business which he (Mr. Goring) was preparing for them.* 85

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	(2.) *Reply to foregoing. Deny that they had authorised Naned Roy to interfere in any shape. Observe that the work of procuring the accounts has been entrusted to Mr. Goring, and that he is at liberty to employ whomsoever he pleases.* *June* 8.	87
Goring. Nawab.	9.—Same (*May* 27*th*) to same. Encloses eleven petitions from Tankhwah holders, whose pay had been withheld for three years. States that the Nawab has not a rupee in his treasury and that petitioners are in great distress. *June* 8.	90
Goring. Gourdass. Naned Roy.	10.—Same (*June* 1*st*) to same. Gives particulars of an attempt which he alleges had been made by Rajah Gourdass, Naned Roy, and other servants of the Nizamut, to get up a petition against him (*the writer*). States that Naned Roy had procured the signature of 26 witnesses, all servants of the Nizamut,—to a surut-i-hal *(statement of facts)* on which the petition was to be based, and that none of these witnesses knew the particulars of what they were signing. Encloses what professes to be the surut-i-hal alluded to, but which he considers not to have been the original document, both on account of the great care taken to prevent the witnesses seeing it, and because it does not agree with their depositions.	91
Goring. Naned Roy.	Complains of the insolence of Naned Roy, who had stated, in open Durbar, that he was Mr. Goring's equal and had been vested with the authority of Council. Begs that either Naned Roy or himself may be removed from Moorshedabad, as it is impossible that they can ever agree. *June* 8.	93
Goring. Munny Begum. Hastings.	11.—Same (*June* 3*rd*) to same. Replies to the enquiry in Council's letter, dated May 25th. States that the Begum gave, unasked by the writer, the information concerning the money said to have been received by the Governor-General and Mr. Middleton; that she had done this verbally, but had afterwards sent the account to him, by the hands of the Nawab. *June* 8.	95
Munny Begum. Clavering. Hastings. Middleton.	12.—Munny Begum to General Clavering. Gives particulars of the money paid to the Governor-General and Mr. Middleton. States that the Governor-General's was paid to Cantoo Baboo's brother *(Nursing Baboo)* "for entertainment," and in the following manner, Rs. 100,000 in cash, from the Bahla Treasury, and two bills,—one on the house of Ram Sohac for Rs. 35,000, and the other on the house of Muttore Seine for Rs. 15,000,—that Mr. Middleton's was paid, in cash from the Bahla Treasury, to Sumboo Baboo on receipts signed by Baboo Begum. *June* 8.	99
Goring. Gourdoss.	13.—Translations of sundry papers enclosed in Mr. Goring's letter of the 1st June (*above para.* 10).	103
Naned Roy.	(1.) *Deposition of Futta Jung Khan. Gives, from memory, extracts from a surut-i-hal drawn up by Rajah Gourdass, and given into deponent's hand for signature by the Rajah's árz-begi (officer who received petitions). States that it was therein written that the Natasaddien had stolen a number of papers, and that Mr. Goring would not suffer Naned Roy to interfere in the examination of the papers.*	103

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(2.) *Further deposition by the same. Had not been given the paper in question by Rajah Gourdass. Had been told by the ârz-begi that the Rajah had drawn it up.* 104

(3.) *Depositions by twelve servants of the Nizamut, to the effect that the ârz-begi had procured their signatures, within the two previous days, to a paper the contents of which they were ignorant of.* 105

(4.) *Deposition of Sheikh Deen Ali. Confirms deposition No.* (1.) 112

* (5.) *Statement of Kishwar Khan (Arz-begi) (apparently addressed to the Nawab). States that he had received a letter from Naned Roy (a friend of the writer) enclosing a surut-i-hal, which stated that he (Naned Roy) had been excluded from the Killa, and asking him to sign the surut-i-hal, and to procure the signatures of the servants of the Nizamut.* 113

(6.) *Copy of the surut-i-hal. Describes the steps taken by Mr. Goring from his arrival in Moorshedabad on the 16th. Endeavours to show that Naned Roy had not been allowed to conduct the examination into the accounts, and that he had been superseded in this duty by Rajah Parburam, who was a friend to the Begum and consequently interested in stifling the enquiry. June 8.* 114

Hastings. Munny Begum. 14.—Minute by the Governor-General. Proposes that the following questions be forwarded to the resident at the Durbar, with directions to put them personally to the Begum. 54

(1.) *"Was any application made by you for the account which you have delivered of three lakhs of Rupees, said to have been paid to the Governor-General and Mr. Middleton, or did you deliver the account of your own free will and unsolicited?* 135

(2.) *"In what manner was the application made to you and by whom?*

(3.) *"On what account was the sum (Rs. 150,000) given to the Governor-General, which you have laid to his account? Was it in consequence of any requisition from him, or of any previous agreement, or of any established custom?" June 8.*

Francis. Hastings. Munny Begum. 15.—Minute, on foregoing, by Mr. Francis. Agrees, provided Mr. Goring be present when the questions are put, and that he be enjoined to remain silent and not to interfere in them. *June 8.* 55

Hastings. Goring. Munny Begum. 16.—Minute, on same, by the Governor-General. Objects to Mr. Goring's presence. Had proposed the resident at the Durbar as the channel for receiving the answers, in order to guard against the influence which Mr. Goring's presence might have over the Begum. 55

Hastings. Munny Begum. 17.—Minutes, on the same subject, by the other members of Council. (*Mr. Barwell agrees with the Governor-General, and the General and Col. Monson with Mr. Francis.*) *June 8.* 56

* Sir John D'Oyley *(the Persian interpreter)* conjectures that a second signature on this letter is the Nawab's, indicating that he has perused and agrees to it.

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Hastings. Munny Begum.	18.—Order of Council on same. That the questions be delivered to the Begum in the presence of Messrs. Goring, Martin, Maxwell and Anderson. *June* 8.	60
Hastings. Munny Begum. Clavering.	19.—Minute by the Governor-General. Notices, as an irregularity in the Begum's letter, (*above para.* 12) that it was addressed to General Clavering; whereas, in accordance with the orders of Council, it should have been addressed to Mr. Goring or to the Governor-General, as the only person authorised to correspond with the Princes of Hindustan. Proposes that the Begum be directed to address her letters, in future, only to the Governor-General. *June* 8.	61
Clavering. Hastings. Munny Begum.	20.—Minute, on foregoing, by General Clavering. Opposes the motion, observing that the Governor-General stands now in a different relation to Munny Begum than he should have done, had he not been accused by her of taking presents. Adds that on a former occasion the Begum had applied to the Governor-General for leave to write to the other members of Council, promising to forward her letters to those gentlemen, under cover to the Governor-General "who" she observed "was dearer to her than life." *June* 8.	62
Hastings. Munny Begum. Clavering.	21.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Observes that the letters which General Clavering referred to, were complimentary letters on the arrival of the new members of Council, and that his sanction, on that occasion, cannot be construed as authorising a correspondence contrary to the express orders of the Company. Takes exception to the introduction of the words, "dearer to him than life," into the General's minute, as tending to throw ridicule on the Begum's character, in the judgment of persons unacquainted with the style of oriental correspondence. Observes that the expression is an ordinary polite form of address and will be found in the Begum's letter to the General (*above para.* 12). *June* 8.	63
Clavering. Munny Begum. Hastings.	22.—Minute, on foregoing, by General Clavering. Refers to the Begum's letter,* and states that he cannot find any expression which conveys the sense of that kind of relation, which is implied in the letter to the Governor-General. *June* 8.	64
Francis. Munny Begum.	23.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Thinks that the Begum cannot be properly considered as one of the Princes, or country powers in India. But, setting this question aside, is of opinion that merely receiving a letter, which is at once laid before the Board, is not carrying on a correspondence in the sense of the Court's orders. (*Col. Monson agrees with Mr. Francis, and Mr. Barwell with the Governor-General.* *June* 8.	65
Clavering. Hastings. Munny Begum.	24.—Minute by General Clavering. Moves that the Governor-General be requested to declare whether, in accordance with the 2nd article of the instructions, he has laid before	66

* "To the General, high in dignity, eminent in rank, dearer than life, whom God preserve."—*Munny Begum to General Clavering.*

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the Board copies of all letters which he had written to the Begum since the arrival of the new members. *June* 8.

Hastings. Clavering. Munny Begum. 25.—Reply, to foregoing, by the Governor-General. Declines to make the declaration asked for; observing, "if the General knows of any letters, which I have written to the Begum, let him produce them." Adds, that he cannot point out with certainty all the letters that he may have written to the Begum; but that he will collect them, and take a fitting opportunity to forward them to the Court of Directors. *June* 8. 67

Clavering. Munny Begum. 26.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that Mr. Goring be directed to apply to the Begum for all letters which have been written to her, by the Governor-General or by his Banian, Cantoo Baboo, since the commencement of the new administration. *June* 8. 67

Hastings. Munny Begum. 27.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Will not oppose the motion, provided the demand be made by some person other than Mr. Goring; and that the Begum be also requested to communicate all the letters she has received from General Clavering. *June* 8. 68

Naned Roy. Hastings. Middleton. 28.—Translation of two papers, enclosed in a letter,* dated June 6th, from Naned Roy to General Clavering. 138

(1.) *Particulars of what was received by the Governor and his servants, from the information of intelligent servants of the Nizamut; Rs.* 7,33,876-3-3 *exclusive of what was received by Mr. Middleton which will appear from Mr. Goring's letters.*

Viz. on the Governor's arrival at Cossimbazar and appointing the Begum and Rajah Gourdass to their offices from the 17*th of Jamádi-ul-áwal the* 14*th year, viz.,*	5,05,000	0	0
Viz. at Cossimbazar by Nursing, brother to Cantoo Baboo, by way of entertainment to the Governor on his arrival, then fixed at 2,000 *Rs. per day,*	1,50,000		
For the appointing of the Begum, given in Calcutta as a present, viz. One lakh to Cantoo Baboo, from the Begum's private treasury; one lakh by Nundcomar, conformably to the Begum's order of the 12*th of Asín,* 1179,	2,00,000		
For the present of jewels and cloths. Without the papers it cannot be exactly ascertained, about, ...	25,000		
For winter cloths, viz. in the 14*th year* 18,000, *in the* 15*th year* 12,000, ...	30,000		
The entertainment from Yelleram-ud-dowlah, Meer Sidoo, Prince David, the Seats, Mohammed Ercge Char and Mohammed Yar Char, &c., ...	100,000		

* This letter does not appear on the Consultations.

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To Cantoo Baboo on the Begum's appointment to the management of affairs, viz.,		47,000	0 0
On the appointment,	40,000		
By a kellaut, pearls, elephants, &c.,	7000		
Received by Santee Ram, Viz. on the Begum's appointment,		40,000	0 0
The fourth part of the advance to Mooteejheel at different times and in different sums,		92,876	3 3
For winter garments,		20,000	0 0
For a present to Behwannee Mitter and the Governor and Mr. Middleton on their departure, viz.,		29,000	0 0
The present (from the Nawab,)	17,000		
Ditto from servants of the Governor,	12,000		
Total Rs.		7,33,876	3 3

Particulars of the profits of Munny Begum, from the 1st of Jamádi-us-Sáni of the 14th year to the 15th of Rabiâ-ul-awil of the 16th year, from the information of intelligent persons and accountants, viz.

Two months' wages as a present from all the sepoys and domestic servants,		1,33,250	0 0
Viz. for Jamádi-us-Sáni of the 14th year	66,625		
Ditto for Rabiâ-us-Sáni of the 15th year,	66,625		
By reduction of servants' wages, conformably to the advice of the Governor, at different times,		2,59,754	4 2
By presents received from superintendents and accountants in their office, and two months' wages received from others,		96,000	0 0
By profit on the batta of gold mohurs and rupees, and by the purchase of jewels, &c.,		1,50,000	0 0
Viz. by the batta on Rupees &c.,	75,000		
By the purchase of jewels, &c.,	75,000		
By a false charge in the account of profit expenses of money laid out,		20,000	0 0
By do. for presents made in the years 14 and 15. Note, 30,000 Rs. are charged, five of which are expended,		25,000	0 0
By salams received during her administration,		25,000	0 0
Received by Yettoo Ali Char,		64,000	0 0
Viz. by affixing his seal to papers,	10,000		
By knavery in the preparing of buildings,	40,000		
By cash converted to his own use in the daily pay to the people at Mooteejheel,	14,000		
Rs.		7,73,004	4 2

Goring. Munny Begum. Hastings. Clavering.

29.—Council to Mr. Goring. Instruct him to apply to Munny Begum for all letters which she has received from the Governor-General, General Clavering, or Cantoo Baboo, since the commencement of the present administration. 143

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Council. Naned Roy. Goring. Point out that Naned Roy, having been appointed head of the Mohurrirs to assist Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson and Grant in the examination of the accounts, has no connection with the business for which Mr. Goring has been deputed to the Nawab's Court. Direct him to procure the accounts, transfer them to the local Council, and return to Calcutta. 143

Lemaistre. Hyde. Supreme Court. 30.—Messrs. S. C. Lemaistre and John Hyde, Judges of the Supreme Court, to Council. Reply to Council's letter of the 10th instant, wherein they refuse to comply with the request of the Judges for copies of any minutes, entered on the proceedings of Council, in which their names may have been mentioned, or which may relate to the exercise of their authority. 145

Lemaistre. Hyde. Supreme Court. Observe that the request had not been made with any view of condescending to controvert the facts before the Council. "The meaning which we intended to convey was, that we considered your not having afforded us copies of those papers (the facts contained in which we might, if we thought proper, controvert at home) as an uncandid proceeding and a considerable aggravation of the secret injury which we conceive to be intended to us by those minutes."

Lemaistre. Hyde. Supreme Court. Consider that they are themselves the fittest persons to judge in a matter which concerns their own honor. Repeat their application; which, they urge should be granted as a matter of decency due to their stations. Observe that the Council have no authority over the sheriff, and should not have summoned him without the sanction of the Court.

Lemaistre. Hyde. Supreme Court. Judging from the examination of the sheriff and the admission in the Council's letter of the 22nd "infer that the Council think proper to assume to themselves a right of enquiring into the conduct of the Judges, and corresponding, thereupon, with the Court of Directors; both of which" they observe, "we think highly improper, as tending to weaken that independence, without which it is impossible to administer impartial justice."

Lemaistre. Hyde. Supreme Court. Observe that the character of superior magistrates is much too sacred a subject for the Council's correspondence; and that should they have insinuated against, or reflected upon the characters of the Judges, they will have been guilty of an offence of a very high nature; adding, "We protest in the strongest manner against any right you may usurp to make our conduct, either individually or collectively, the object of your enquiry or animadversion, either by formal proceedings at your Board or by words or writings to any person or persons whatsoever; declaring that we hold ourselves totally independent of any check or superintendence of your Board, at all times, and in all cases."

Lemaistre. Hyde. Supreme Court. Will hold every member of the Council, who joins in such defamation, as personally responsible to the utmost extent of the law of England. *June* 8.

Council. Lemaistre. Hyde. 31.—Reply to foregoing. Decline to imitate the style in which the Judges have thought proper to address the Council. Will rather adhere to that moderation which becomes their own digni- 150

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ty, and which ought to be observed in the proceedings of public men. 150

Council. Had no expectation that the Judges would condescend to controvert any facts contained in the minutes of the Board.

Council. Supreme Court. Point out that the paper, which they had granted to the sheriff, was a copy of his own deposition; whereas, the minutes required by the Judges contained the several opinions of the members, and were taken for the information of the Court of Directors.

Council. Supreme Court. Do not consider themselves at liberty to grant copies of such minutes to any persons who, from loose and uncertain report, may conceive themselves to be interested therein.

Council. Supreme Court. Think it needless to discuss the question "as to whether the character of superior Magistrates is too sacred a subject for the Board's correspondence;" as they have not made the characters of the Judges the subject of correspondence; nor the case of such violent and illegal proceedings, in the Judges collectively, or individually, as might make it the indispensable duty of the executive to endeavour to check them.

Council. Supreme Court. "At all times, however, you may assure yourselves that we shall observe your conduct as Magistrates with an attentive eye, and that we shall not be deterred, by the menace which you are pleased to hold out to us, from making a due representation to our superiors of every occurrence, which may appear to us to affect the welfare and good government of these Provinces."

Council. Supreme Court. Add that if the Council neglect their duty in this respect, they know not by what means His Majesty's Government can be informed of any irregularities which may, hereafter, be committed in the exercise of the power vested in the Supreme Court of Judicature. *June* 8.

Hastings. Supreme Court. 32.—Minute by the Governor-General. Dissents from the foregoing. Thinks that the original application should have been complied with, and that such parts of the minutes as contained the names of those gentlemean, or related to the exercise of the authority vested in them by His Majesty's charter, should have been forwarded to them, with the omission of the names of the members by whom the several minutes stood recorded; that by this course, the Council would have avoided the objection, which alone could properly have been made to such a communication, of involving the individual members of the Board in personal discussion; and it would have afforded the Judges all the satisfaction that they could reasonably require. 157

Hastings. Supreme Court. Further that, as the examination of the sheriff necessarily implied a doubt of the legality of the conduct of the Judges, who had committed Nundcomar, and, as this doubt was expressed on the minutes, the Judges had an undoubted right to a copy of the proceedings of Council in the matter.

Hastings. Supreme Court. Adds "for the sake of peace, and the maintenance of the good understanding so essentially necessary between the Council and the Supreme Court of Judicature, I wish the Board to make some satisfactory reply to the letter from the Judges; and, for the sake

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of common justice, I wish this opportunity given them *(the Judges)* to acquit themselves of the imputation standing against them."

June 8.

Bristow. Treaty. Asaph-ul-dowlah.

33.—Council to Mr. Bristow. Transmit two copies of the treaty *(above para. 2)* with the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah, duly signed and ratified by the Council. *June* 12. 169

Hastings. Cheyt Singh.

34.—Minute by the Governor-General. Proposes regulations for a settlement with Rajah Cheyt Singh, to be observed until the pleasure of the Company, respecting the Zemindari of Benares, shall be made known. 170

(1.) *Rajah Cheyt Singh's yearly tribute* (*Rs.* 22,48,449) *to be paid in monthly payments into the Patna treasury.*

(2.) *The Rajah to have complete and uncontrolled authority, within his Zemindari, in the collection of the revenue and the administration of justice.*

(3.) *The Rajah to have the appointment of officers to the Kotwáli and the mint of Benares; the latter being subject to the orders and regulations of the Governor-General and Council.*

(4.) *The Rajah, as a vassal of the Company, to maintain a body of* 2,000 *horsemen, available at all times, for the service of the Company, provided that during such service an extra monthly remuneration of Rs.* 15 *be paid to each private soldier and proportional sums to the officers.*

(5.) *"That while the Rajah shall continue faithful to these engagements, and punctual in his payments, and shall pay due obedience to the authority of the Government, no more demands shall be made upon him by the Hon'ble Company, of any kind, or on any pretence whatsoever; nor shall any person be allowed to interfere with his authority, or to disturb the peace of his country."*

June 12.

Hastings. Cheyt Singh.

35.—Minute by the Governor-General. Gives reasons for proposing the foregoing regulations. Has made the tribute payable at Patna, as being the nearest provincial station "and because, if a resident were appointed to receive the money as it became due at Benares, such a resident would unavoidably acquire an influence over the Rajah and over his country, which would, in effect, render him master of both. This consequence might not perhaps be brought completely to pass without a struggle, and many appeals to the Council; which, in a Government, constituted like this, cannot fail to terminate against the Rajah, and, by the construction to which his opposition to the agent would be liable, might, eventually, draw on him severe restrictions; and end in reducing him to the mean and* deprived state of a mere Zemindar." 180

Hastings. Cheyt Singh.

Points out the great advantage which the Rajah will derive from the Company's connexion on these terms. His pride will be gratified, by obtaining more power and dignity than any of his ancestors. His revenue will be increased; as all the articles of invisible 181

* Misquoted by Mill as "depraved."—*British India, edition* 1858, Vol. IV. page 259.

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Hastings. Cheyt Singh.	expense to which, as a vassal of the Nawab, he had been exposed, will cease: such as fees to ministers and officers; maintaining vakils at both Governments; presents and charges of accommodation to the Nawab, during residence within the boundaries of the Zemindari; frauds, embezzlements and oppressions exercised in the mint and Kotwáli; besides the profits which unprincipled men might make out of his known weakness.	180
Hastings. Cheyt Singh.	Observes that the "voluntary restraint, laid by the Government on its own actions, will afford the Rajah the greatest confidence, and naturally inspire him with sentiments of fidelity and attachment, both from the principles of gratitude and self-interest. Without some such assurance, he will expect, with every change of Government, additional demands to be made upon him, and will of course descend to all the arts of intrigue and concealment practised by other dependent Rajahs; which will keep him indigent and weak, and eventually prove hurtful to the Company." *June* 12.	182
Hastings. Newspapers.	36.—Translation of extracts from a Persian newspaper submitted by the Governor-General.	190
Nizam. Mir Moone Khan. Ishmaeed Ali Khan. Madajee Gooslah. Sukeram Bapoo.	*The Nizam has put the Dewan Mir Moone Khan to death and has taken 50 lakhs from Ishmaeed Ali Khan, the Subahdar of Elichpoor. Madajee Gooslah was encamped at Amrootan, about 7 coss distance from the Nizam. And Succa Ram Baboo (Bapoo ?) is under great apprehension on account of the death of Nana Pir Naven.*	
Hurry Punt. Ragonaut Rao. Marroo Rao.	*The defeat of Parkeali's (Hurry Punt Phurkey ?) party by Ragonaut Rao, is an event which has greatly alarmed Succa Ram Bapoo. He has summoned Marrao Rao and Gungadhur Pundit to his assistance; and has written letters to the gentlemen of Bombay making offers equal, if not superior, to those of Ragonaut Rao.* *June* 12.	
Bristow. Nawab. Buhhoo Begum.	37.—Mr. Bristow *(Fyzabad, May 28th)* to Council. Had arrived at this place, a few days previously, in company with the Nawab; who had come under pretence of visiting his mother, Buhhoo Begum, in consequence of a slight indisposition she laboured under; but, in fact, to procure money, under pretence of defraying the charge of Peshcush to the king. States that His Excellency had asked the Begum for twenty lakhs and had obtained six lakhs.	193
Bristow. Elije Khan. Nayaz Ali Khan.	Mentions the recall of Elije Khan from Delhi; the appointment, in his place, of Nayaz Ali Khan (a person never before employed in any station of importance); and that Elije Khan was afraid to trust himself in Oude, notwithstanding the fair and friendly promises made by the Nawab and Murtezah Khan.	
Bristow. Nujuf Khan.	Gives particulars of Nujuf Khan's operations at Cumao; and his financial difficulties, which render a continuance of the war as prejudicial to him as defeat. *June* 12.	
Martin. Durbar.	38.—Mr. Martin, Resident at the Moorshedabad Durbar to Council. Replies to an accusation, the truth of which he denies, of having received Rs. 3000 from Ewaz Ali Khan, for an appointment. *June* 12.	198

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Chevalier. French. Opium. 39.—M. Chevalier, *(Chandernagore, April 17th)* to Council. Protests against the monopoly, by the Company, of the trade in opium and saltpetre. *June* 19. 213

Chevalier. Burdwan. Midnapore. Sanson. 40.—Same (*April 20th*) to same. Replies to Council's letter *(above page 91, para. 139)* on the dispute between the Burdwan Council and the French chief at Midnapore. Affirms that M. Sanson was an authorised French agent and, consequently, amenable only to the authority of his own Government. Requests that the particulars of the case may be sent to Chandernagore, promising that M. Sanson shall be fairly tried and, if found guilty, punished. 219

Chevalier. French. Quotes the treaty of Paris, to show that the French Company had been confirmed in all the privileges which they enjoyed antecedent to 1749; and the firmans of the Mogul, to show that a liberty to establish factories any where was amongst those privileges.

Chevalier. Jugdea. Applies for a pottah of land, in the neighbourhood of Jugdea, which, he states, had been wrongfully wrested from the French Company some years previously by a detachment of sepoys, sent from the English factory at Luckeypore, and acting in the name of the Nawab. *June* 19.

Chevalier. French. Customs. 41.—Same (*May 2d*) to same. Complains that the Company's Gomastah at Backergunge was in the habit of exacting duty on rice exported by French gomastahs. Points out that this is contrary to the privileges of the French Company, and requests that it may be discontinued. *June* 16. 238

Dacca. French. Customs. 42.—Council to C. & C. Dacca. Direct them to enquire into the truth of the complaint, noticed in foregoing; to ascertain under what authority duties are collected at Backergunge; and to say if any distinction is made between French, English and other gomastahs. *June* 16. 241

Chevalier. Midnapore. French. Sanson. 43.—M. Chevalier (*May 9th*) to Council. Has heard, with astonishment, that a party of English sepoys, acting under the orders of the Burdwan Council, have besieged the French factory at Midnapore, with the intention of seizing M. Sanson. Strongly comments on the illegality of this proceeding, and demands the punishment of the offenders. *June* 16. 243

Chevalier. Midnapore. French. Sanson. 44.—Same *(May 28th)* to same. Observes that he has not received replies to any of his previous letters addressed to Council. Has heard that the sepoys still continue to besiege the French factory at Midnapore. Demands instant satisfaction, failing which, he will appeal to Europe for protection against the many insults which the French Company have received in Bengal. *June* 16. 250

Chevalier. Midnapore. Sanson. French. 45.—Same (*June 15th*) to same. Understands that the French factory at Midnapore continues to be blockaded by the Company's sepoys, and that the besiegers have been considerably reinforced. Fears, therefore, that the factory, which is defended by M. Sanson, two peons, and his cook, will not be able to hold out much longer. 257

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Chevalier. Midnapore. Sanson. French.	Will appeal to Europe against the acts of the Council; pointing out how, in the midst of peace and without any cause, they had attacked a European nation, and, by an extravagant abuse of power and authority, had exercised these acts of hostility.	258
Chevalier. French.	Observes that not only have the Council failed to pay any regard to the just and reiterated representations of the French Government, but, contrary to the civilities and to the reciprocal obligations which nations owe to each other, have kept an obstinate silence on the several letters *(from 17th April to 12th June)* addressed to them. *June* 16.	
Patna. French. Opium. Saltpetre.	46.—Council to C. & C. Patna. Direct a careful search into the records of the Dewani and Custom House, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of opium and saltpetre was usually provided for the French and Dutch Companies. *June* 16.	262
Burdwan. French. Midnapore. Sanson.	47.—C. & C. Burdwan to Council. Forward further particulars of the dispute between Bunseedur Chowdry, and the French agent at Midnapore, also the decrees passed in the Faujdárí Adálat on the same. *June* 16.	265
Council. French.	48.—Council to M. Chevalier. Reply to his letters *(noticed above)* from the 17th of April to the 13th of June.	285
Council. French.	Observe that the extent, importance, and intricacy of the subjects referred to, had made it difficult for the Council to come to a decisive judgment at an earlier date; further, that these matters had undergone repeated and ample discussion for many years, so that the interests of the French nation were as little likely to suffer by the suspension of a decision at the present time, as they had been during the long interval since the questions first arose.	
Council. French. Factories. Courts.	Cannot admit the right, claimed by the Freuch, of establishing new factories or possessing land in Bengal, which had not been expressly specified in the treaty of Paris; nor the right of French agents or private individuals, residing beyond the bounds of French licensed factories, to be exempted from the established Courts of Justice. Would admit, with reluctance, such a pretension, even if founded on the express terms of a national treaty, whereas, it has not been alluded to in the treaty of Paris; "Still less can we admit it under the authority of antiquated sunuds and firmans, which we know to have been insufficient to procure for you the exercise of this lawless privilege, in any period of the Government of the country."	
Council. French. Sanson.	Regard therefore the Midnapore factory as being on the same footing only with other factories, or places of residence of native merchants of the country, and equally subject to the country Government "and, for this reason, will leave M. Sanson, who has committed an unworthy act of violence upon the person of a Zemindar of the country, to be dealt with by the established courts."	
Council. French. Opium. Saltpetre.	Consider the claim, made by the French Government, to a share of the saltpetre and opium. Endeavour to show that, from the earliest period, they were never allowed a free trade in those articles; that they have only participated therein, as an indulgence in	

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common with the other European companies settled in Bengal; and that, as an indulgence only, Council are willing to continue to them a limited share in both. Further, that the trade in opium has been always considered and held as a right of the ruling power. *June* 16.

Bristow. Nujuf Khan. 49.—Mr. Bristow, (*June* 2*d*) to Council. Gives an account of a victory gained by Nujuf Khan. *June* 19. 303

Impey. 50.—Sir Elijah Impey (*May* 30*th*) to Council. Replies to letter dated May 16th (*above page* 110, *para* 65.) 323

Impey. Council. Expresses concern that his own inaccuracy of expression, or, the multiplicity of business before the Board, should have led to his meaning having been so much misunderstood as to elicit an answer from the Council such as he had received.

Impey. Council. Cantoo Baboo. Caste. Regrets that they should not have thought it necessary to accede to his request, for a copy of Cantoo Baboo's examination on the subject of caste. Had reason to suppose that, having honored him with a reference, the Council would have been desirous to furnish him with all the evidence taken before themselves, more especially, as he had entered upon the investigation out of compliment to the Board and from no official obligation. "The investigation was necessary, the Board thought the evidence material, and could not expect me to take it up simply on an extract of the prisoner's representation, and a verbal message from the Board. It is not the case of Nundcomar only; it is that of every Brahman, and, perhaps, of every Hindoo in the country. That I might give attention and full satisfaction to you, I transmitted the whole of the evidence taken before me and all the information I have been able to procure."

Impey. Council. Cantoo Baboo. Imputes their refusal "to some standing order, and to the secrecy which the Council have imposed on themselves, and not to a want of that candour and comity of behaviour, which is necessary to be maintained between every branch of the administration."

Impey. Council. Nundcomar. Recapitulates what had passed on this matter between himself and the Board, to show how repeatedly he had been misunderstood. Had requested that a prisoner, whose case was very particularly circumstanced, might be acquainted, by the Board, "that applications for relief must be addressed immediately to the Judges;" assigning for this a general reason. This was understood as denying the Council's right to receive petitions, and he was answered by an assertion of that right, and a claim of the Board to communicate petitions to the Judges. Observes on this, that Nundcomar's petition had not been communicated to the Judges, nor had he *(Sir Elijah Impey)* said anything directly, or indirectly, to which this was an answer. After this, had thought it necessary to assign a more particular reason, founded on the report that Nundcomar was to be forcibly released. Cannot help thinking that this has been taken up by the Board with too much warmth; inasmuch "as you directly impute to me the publication and adoption of the report, and 324

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three members of your Board think fit to make an affidavit to clear themselves of a charge which had never been made, or intended to be made against them." 324

Impey. Council. Feels himself much affected by the last clause of that affidavit, which would seem to imply that he had created, as well as adopted, the report. To free himself from this imputation, has had the existence and universal prevalence of the report testified to by the affidavits of gentlemen of the most undoubted credit and honor.

Impey. Council. Denies that he had ever given credit to the report, but observes that the existence, and not the truth of the report justified a representation to the Council.

Impey. Council. Considers the assertion of Council, "That the Government being vested in them, the natives are the immediate objects of their care and protection," and their consequent claim "to receive and communicate petitions to the Judges." Points out that this claim of protection had arisen from the petition for release of a prisoner, who had been confined in due course of Law, and that it must therefore be a claim to examine into, and relieve against the acts of the Judges. Observes, that if the natives be under the protection of the Council, they are very much more under the protection of the Law, and of the Supreme Court, which was instituted to protect them against the real, or pretended authority vested in British subjects. Refuses to acknowledge the claim; asserting, in the name of the Judges, "that there doth not reside in the Governor-General and Council any legal authority whatsoever, to revise and control any judicial acts of the Judges, done either in, or out of Court, be those acts ever so erroneous." 325

Impey. Council. Observes that if the claim be restricted to the acts of the Judges, as Justices of the Peace, it is equally unwarrantable; as an interference before trial will be equally injurious to the conduct of criminal justice. 326

Impey. Council. As to the claim to communicate petitions to the Judges, apprehends that no Board, even of the highest authority in England, can refer any matter either to a court of justice or any Judge thereof, otherwise than by suit legally instituted.

Impey. Supreme Court. Describes the measures he had taken to guard against any undue exercise of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; quoting one of the rules of the Court, which forbad any summons to issue against a defendant except on an affidavit, made to the satisfaction of the Court, or a Judge thereof, that the defendant was subject (specifying the manner) to the jurisdiction of the Court. 327

Impey. Council. Supreme Court. Revenue. Considers certain cases in which the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was said to have been exceeded; and endeavours to show that the effect of the exercise of the functions of the Court had not, as the Council asserted, tended to diminish the revenue. Observes on this, that the Council would act wisely in not admitting on their records loose, and unsupported, charges of this general character, without naming the parties and their rank and connection with the revenue. 328

Impey. Council. Requests that all letters and messages which do not personally relate to himself may, in future, be directed to the 330

Judges in their collective capacity. Concludes with an expression of the highest esteem for every member of the Board, and his desire not to disturb the harmony which should subsist between the Court and the Board. *June* 19.

Council. Impey. 51.—Council to Sir Elijah Impey. Reply to foregoing. Are unwilling to enter into a discussion on every part of Sir Elijah Impey's letter, as they wish to avoid any appearance of dispute or difference with His Majesty's Judges. Reply, therefore, to such parts only as affect their own conduct, or the interests of the country, 331

Council. Impey. Nundcomar. Defend their conduct in the matter of Nundcomar's confinement. State that when his petition was received, they had informed Sir Elijah Impey "that he had refused to take sustenance, and that this refusal was probably founded on a serious religious prejudice." That to this, Sir Elijah Impey replied "that Nundcomar had not been committed by him and that he had no authority to interfere in the affair, there being felony expressly charged in the warrant." That on the next day, they were favoured with another letter from Sir Elijah Impey, to the effect "That he had satisfied himself that Nundcomar's scruples were false and affected, and that no relief could, or ought to be given to him." Observe on this, that the Judges have since receded from the severity of their first opinion, as Nundcomar has been permitted to perform his ablutions in a tent beyond the limits of the prison. 332

Council. Impey. Having communicated the Rajah's petition to the Judges, which they considered they were bound to do, both by their official duty, and the obvious dictates of humanity, they had taken no further steps in the matter.

Council. Impey. Had not thought it necessary to give Sir Elijah Impey a copy of Cantoo Baboo's examination on the subject of caste, as, judging from the scrutiny which the Judges had made into the Council's examination of the deputy sheriff, they supposed that the deposition was required less for Sir Elijah Impey's information than to criticise the conduct of Council; also, because Cantoo Baboo's deposition would probably not have carried weight in Sir Elijah Impey's mind against the opinion of the Pundits, whom he had examined on the subject of caste, and whom he had declared to be the "keepers of the consciences and oracles of the Gentoos." 336

Council. Impey. Declare that the members who had signed the affidavit, (*above page* 109 *para.* 63) had considered this step necessary for their own reputations and safety, but had not intended to cast, thereby, any imputation upon Sir Elijah Impey of creating it. 338

Council. Impey. Observe, (on Sir Elijah Impey's statement "That the existence of the report, not its truth, made what he desired necessary.") "We believe that in this country it is equally easy to create reports, and to procure evidence to prove the existence of them. If they are calculated to injure the character of magistrates or men in high office, we conceive that they ought either to be strictly examined, and the authors of them brought to light, or that they should be totally disregarded." 339

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Council. Impey.	Deny that they have ever asserted a claim "to examine into, and relieve against the acts of the Judges," or that they have ever interfered with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, "however prejudicial we may deem it to the prosperity of the country, in the extent in which we see it exercised."	341
Council. Impey.	Think, therefore, Sir Elijah Impey's declaration "that the Government had no authority to revise and control the judicial acts of the judges" to have been unnecessary.	343
Council. Impey.	Are not sufficiently conversant with the practice in England to deny Sir Elijah Impey's statement "That no Board, even the very highest, can refer any matter to the Judges, otherwise, than by a suit legally instituted," but observe, that they remember to have heard of a case in which the King's servants referred a case to the Judges as to whether an officer, who was no longer in the army, was liable to be tried for a crime committed whilst he was in it, and that the Judges delivered an opinion on this case.	345
Council. Impey.	Have, in refutation of Sir Elijah Impey's opinion as to the benefit of, and protection afforded by, the Supreme Court, extracted, from the records, the different representations which have been made to Council on this subject, "So that we may satisfy both the Court of Directors and the English nation that the alarm, produced by the writs of the Supreme Court, has been universal."	347
Council. Impey.	Consider Sir Elijah Impey's statement "That all arrests have been made by writs, as the Charter directs, and not by warrants." Observe on this, "Perhaps we may have mistaken the technical difference between warrants and writs. This objection affects the form of the complaint only. The substance and object of it is, that the writs of the Supreme Court, for the arrest of natives of all ranks in civil suits, are dispersed all over the country; and that the parties are obliged to find bail, or to come in person to Calcutta, from the most distant parts of the Provinces."	349
Council. Impey.	Understand that writs have been served, indiscriminately, on rajahs, zemindars, talukdars, farmers of the revenues, dewans of Provinces, and other native officers employed in the collection of the Revenue. "If the parties, by not pleading to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, are thereby understood to acknowledge it, and if their acknowledgment, whether direct or implied, subjects them to such jurisdiction, we foresee that it must soon in fact be extended to all inhabitants of the Province, or with very few exceptions. The few who may be instructed to plead to the jurisdiction, will be put to great trouble and expense, whether the plea be ultimately allowed or not. They must employ Attornies and fee Counsel to plead for them, in a Court to which at last they may be found not amenable. If, from not being able to find bail, they should be arrested and brought from a distant Province to Calcutta, they are, thereby, disgraced in the eyes of their Province (supposing them to be men of rank) and probably ruined by being torn from the care of their families and affairs. On the other hand, it may in some cases be the interest of the defendant to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, when in fact he is not subject to it. The farmers of revenue	350

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whose rents are in arrear, will easily find means to shelter themselves from the coercion of the country Government, by declaring themselves subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and refusing to submit to any other authority."

Council. Impey. Choiten Singh. Explain that Rajah Choiten Singh is not a joint farmer, but a wealthy zemindar who pays four lakhs annually to Government. Comment upon Sir Elijah Impey's explanation of this case, "That the Rajah having refused to attend to the summons of the Supreme Court, a capias was issued for his arrest," observing, "We conjecture the Rajah could not have had the charge to the Grand Jury explained to him, in which you had publicly defined (you say you trust not unintelligibly) the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or he would not have waited till a capias had been issued against him." Deny that it was the duty of the Council, or the officers of Government, to bail the Rajah, or, any other zemindar or farmer of the revenue, or, that their declining to do so will make them chargeable with any detriment incurred by the revenue, in consequence of the party's not finding bail. 355

Council. Impey. Supreme Court. "Are not surprised that zemindars, who live two or three hundred miles from Calcutta, are ignorant of the exact limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, when we, who are on the spot, and who form the Government of the country, are obliged to confess that we are still unacquainted with them." 360

Council. Impey. Point out that, by the rules of the Supreme Court, "it belongs to one of the Judges to direct the processes, and his opinion is to decide, whether a zemindar who has a pension from the Company, a farmer, or a collector (for by your interpretation they are synonymous terms) be within the jurisdiction of the Court. Thus, one Judge giving an extrajudicial opinion, has it in his power to oblige every rajah, zemindar, or farmer of Bengal to put in appearance in the Court, and, if he neglects to do so, within the time required by the rules of the Court, a capias issues to bring him to Calcutta." *Enclose,* 361

(1.) *Twenty-two extracts from the Provincial Councils, on the subject of writs issued to natives.* *June* 19.

Hastings. Barwell. Impey. 52.—Minute by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell. Disapprove of the foregoing letter, and decline to affix their names to it. Will assign reasons in a subsequent minute. *June* 19. 302

Monson. Radha Churn. 53.—Minute by Colonel Monson. States that he has had a visit from Roy Radha Churn *(described as vakíl or ambassador from Mubarek-ul-dowlah, the Subah of Bengal)* who stated that he had delivered a memorial to the Governor-General, setting forth his rights and privileges as an ambassador, which he declares have been violated by a writ of the Supreme Court. Proposes that the Governor-General be requested to lay the petition in question before the Board. *June* 20. 418

Hastings. Radha Churn. 54.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Had received a petition from Roy Radha Churn, but, as it was addressed to the Governor-General and Council, had ordered it to be returned. *June* 20. 419

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Francis. Radha Churn.	55.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that a message be sent to Roy Radha Churn for the memorial. *(Agreed to.)* *June* 20.	420
Radha Churn. Supreme Court.	56.—*Memorial of Roy Radha Churn. Sets forth that petitioner has, for two years, been resident in Calcutta in the capacity of ambassador or minister from His Excellency Mubarek-ul-dowlah, Nawab of Bengal. That, during this period, he has acted in no other capacity, nor has he been a servant of, or employed by the Hon'ble Company, or any British subject; that he is consequently entitled to all the rights and privileges of an ambassador, and not amenable to the laws of Great Britain. That a summons has been issued against him by Sir Elijah Impey, on a pretended charge of conspiracy against Warren Hastings, Esq., and others; that a bill of indictment has been preferred and found against him, on the said pretended charge of conspiracy. That he believes this to be an infringement of the law of Nations; and prays for the interference of the Government in support of his rights and privileges, and that such censure may be passed, on the parties concerned, in prosecuting the above outrage, as the nature of the case may seem to require. *June* 20.	438
Monson. Radha Churn.	57.—Minute by Colonel Monson. Describes the rights and privileges of ambassadors, under the law of England. Proposes that the Chief Justice and the Judges be informed that Roy Radha Churn is an ambassador from a Prince of the country; and that a claim be made to the Court to render void the process which has been issued against him, and that the suing and executing such process may be proceeded against, in such manner as the Chief Justice shall think fit to order. *(General Clavering and Mr. Francis concur.)* *June* 20.	421
Hastings. Radha Churn.	58.—Minute by the Governor-General. Points out that the word vakíl literally means an attorney; that it is equally applied to the attorneys, or agents of zemindars, farmers, merchants, and persons of the highest rank. Does not believe that the persons of vakíls are sacred, or exempt from the laws and jurisdiction of the State in which they reside. States that the character of an ambassador is held as sacred in India as it is in Europe, but that an ambassador is very different from a vakíl. *June* 20.	423
Hastings. Radha Churn.	59.—Further minute, on same subject, by the Governor-General. States, as his opinion, that the Nawab is not a Sovereign Prince and, therefore, does not possess the qualifications which, under the law of England, would entitle him to the right of appointing ambassadors or ministers. *(Mr. Barwell agrees with the Governor-General.)* *June* 20.	425
Council. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	60.—*Council to Sir Elijah Impey. Letter in accordance with Colonel Monson's resolution (*above para.* 57). [*Signed only by General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis.*] *June* 20.	441
Hastings. Radha Churn.	61.—Minute by the Governor-General. Dissents both from the substance and terms of the foregoing. Thinks there are no sufficient grounds for the interposition of Government. Has doubts of the	429

* See State Trials, Vol. 20, page 1102.

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legality of the address, understanding the Company's attorney to be their only legal agent in any suits or claims which the Council may make to the Supreme Court; and thinks the style of the letter to be wanting in that respect, which is due, and enjoined by the law, to a Court of Justice. *June* 20.

Clavering. Hastings. Barwell. Council. 62.—Minute by General Clavering. Moves that the opinion of the Board be taken as to the legality of the course, adopted by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell, in refusing to sign the above letter to the Judges. *June* 20. 429

Francis. Hastings. Barwell. Council. 63.—Minute, on foregoing, by Mr. Francis. Considers the course adopted by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell, to be unjustifiable, but is doubtful as to its illegality. Understands it to have been the custom of the Government, founded on the lawful orders of the Court of Directors and not repealed, or prohibited by any act of the legislature, that the resolutions of the Council should be authenticated by the signature of every member present. Further, that the power of entering dissents, implies the official and formal confirmation of the acts of the majority. *(Colonel Monson concurs with Mr. Francis.)* *June* 20. 430

Clavering. Hastings. Barwell. Council. 64.—Minute, on same, by General Clavering. Considers the course adopted by the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell to be illegal, inasmuch as it is contrary to the Act of Parliament, which declares "That the Governor-General and Council shall exercise the Government, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as was heretofore exercised by the late President and Council," who were enjoined by the Court to subscribe to all orders of the Board. *June* 20. 431

Hastings. Barwell. Council. 65.—Minute, on same, by the Governor-Geveral. Considers that he and Mr. Barwell were justified, both by the letter of the law and the spirit of the Company's orders, in refusing to sign the letter to the Judges. Understands the wording of the act to mean that the measures of Government shall be formed on the majority of the opinions of the Governor-General and Council; and that the power of dissent, allowed to members, was intended to furnish the Court of Directors with the reasons and arguments of the Board on any public measure. Further, "That the authority of the Board is not communicated by the letter in question; the design of it will be equally answered, whether it be signed by the whole or only a majority of the administration. The letter being a mere reference of a speculative point of right to the Judges of the Supreme Court, their decision upon it will be guided by their sense of the propriety of the requisition, and not by the number of names affixed to the letter which contains it." *June* 20. 433

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Radha Churn. 66.—General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, to the Governor-General. Propose that the Company's attorney be directed to employ Counsel to move, at the instance of the East India Company, the Supreme Court to quash the indictment against Radha Churn, on the ground of his being the vakíl to the Subah of Bengal. *June* 21. 457

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Hastings. Radha Churn. Supreme Court.	67.—Reply to foregoing. Disapproves of the proposal for the reasons already assigned (*above para.* 59.) *(Mr. Barwell agrees with the Governor-General.)* *June* 21.	458
Council. Radha Churn.	68.—Council to the Company's attorney. Instruct him in accordance with the proposal noticed in para. 66. *June* 21.	450
Clavering. Gourdass.	69.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that the Accountant-General be directed to lay before the Board, the annual account, given to the late President and Council, or to the Governor-General and Council, by Rajah Gourdass, in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors. *June* 21.	459
Hastings. Gourdass.	70.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. States that, owing to an omission on the part of the late administration, traceable to the multiplicity of business to which they had to attend, no such accounts have ever been applied for. *June* 21.	
Hastings. Upton.	71.—Order of Council. Appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Upton to proceed on deputation to the Mahratta Court at Poonah. *June* 21.	454
Council. Upton. Mahrattas.	72.—Council to Lieutenant-Colonel Upton. Notify his appointment in accordance with foregoing. Is to proceed to Poonah as envoy on behalf of Government, to arrange with the Peshwa or his ministers, the terms of a treaty for the restoration of peace with the Government at Bombay.	462
Council. Upton. Sukeram Bapoo.	Is to deliver his credentials to Sukeram Bapoo, and to express, in the name of the Supreme Government, regret at the hostile measures which had been adopted by the Council at Bombay; disapproval of the treaty with Ragonaut Rao; and a desire to see peace re-established.	462
Council. Upton. Mahrattas. Salsette. Bassein.	Is to use his best endeavours to obtain the cession to the Company of Salsette, Bassein and the neighbouring isles; explaining to Sukeram Bapoo, that those places had been seized by the Council at Bombay, with no intention to injure the Mahratta nation, but merely to frustrate the designs of the Portuguese; that while they continue in possession of the English, the Portuguese will not attempt to recover them, but should they be restored to the Mahrattas, the Portuguese would not fail to take the first occasion of making an attack on them.	463
Council. Upton. Mahrattas. Broach.	Is to use any signal advantage that Ragonaut Rao may have gained, as a means to obtain further benefits for the Company, such as the surrender of the moiety, possessed by the Mahrattas, of the revenues of the town and pergunas of Broach. Is to exercise his own discretion regarding these or any other advantages for the interest of the Company, being guided by the spirit of the Court, the operations of Ragoba, and the inclination of the ministerial party to a pacification.	464
Council. Upton. Mahrattas. Salsette. Bassein.	In the event of any manifest advantages having been gained against the Company's arms, is not, on any terms, to relinquish Salsette and Bassein; informing the Peshwa that the matter has been referred to the Court of Directors, and that the Supreme Government cannot restore these places, without the express orders of the Court.	465

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Council. Upton. Mahrattas. Ragonaut Rao.	Think it consistent with the honor of the nation, and the Supreme Government, to endeavour to obtain some conditions for Ragoba. Direct that a claim, to this effect, may be included in the treaty, provided it may not frustrate the main objects of the negotiation. *June* 21.	466
Impey. Council. Supreme Court.	73.—Sir Elijah Impey to the Secretary to Council. Returns the letter from Council *(above para.* 51*)*. States that he cannot receive it unless it be addressed to the Judges in their collective capacity; as he had once before been drawn into a separate correspondence, which might have had the appearance of a dispute with the Council, and which had occasioned to himself much concern. (*The Council observe, on this, that the letter referred to was in reply to a separate letter from Sir Elijah Impey.*) *June* 21.	476
Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	74.—Mr. McVeagh, Master in Equity, waits on Council with a resolution,* come to by the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the claim *(above para.* 60*)* of the rights of an ambassador for the common vakíl of the Nawab of Bengal. *June* 21.	477
Monson. Supreme Court.	75.—Message, proposed by Colonel Monson, to be sent, in the name of Council, to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Acknowledge receipt of foregoing resolution. Consider that Mr. McVeagh had shewn a want of respect to the Supreme Government, in coming to the Board without the usual formalities.	487
Council. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	Observe, with deep concern, that the claim, made by Government, should be considered by the Judges as an act of a very extraordinary kind.	487
Council. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	State that Radha Churn is no common vakíl, and that they have instructed Counsel to move that the indictment against him be quashed.	487
Council. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	Consider that they had a right to make the claim in question, which was not the claim of an individual, but of the Government of the country, on behalf of the Minister, or representative of the chief Indian potentate in the province.	489
Council. Supreme Court.	Observe that the claim of a right is not "an order" either in form or substance, and that it was not their intention to address the Court by petition, (*Agreed to. The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*) *June* 22.	493
Chambers. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	76.—Dissent by Mr. Justice Chambers to the resolutions of the Supreme Court (*above para.* 74).	494

* "The Court is of opinion that all claims of individuals ought to be made directly to the Court by the individuals, and not by the authority of the Governor-General and Council. That it is contrary to the principles of the English constitution for any person, or persons, to address a Court of Justice by letter missive, concerning any matter pending before such Court, and that the higher the station of the person or persons so addressing, the act is the more unconstitutional. That the style of the letter now before the Court, seeming to be of the nature of an order rather than of a petition, is a style in which no Court of Justice ought to be addressed.—*Resolution of the Judges of the Supreme Court.* State Trials, vol. 20, page 1102.

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Chambers. Supreme Court. Radha Churn. Is of opinion that the right of the East India Company to make peace and war, establishes a right to receive ambassadors, entitled to those privileges that belong to the character by the law of nations; that such privileges may either be pleaded by the party, or claimed, by the Governor-General and Council, on behalf of the Company; and that such claim ought to be made by an advocate. *June* 22.

Council. Middleton. Nawab. 77.—Council to Mr. Middleton. Ask for a copy of the account between the Nawab of Bengal and himself, from the time of his appointment, as resident at the Durbar, until the date of his recall from that office. *June* 22. 501

Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Mahrattas. 78.—G. & C. Bombay *(April 30th)* to Council. Report junction of the Bombay contingent with Ragoba's army (in number nearly 40,000 horse and foot) at a village near Cambay on the 19th instant. Anticipate an accommodation between Ragoba and the ministerial party at Poonah. Describe Ragoba as being in great distress for money, and unable to bear any part of the expense of the Bombay contingent. Earnestly ask for a large supply in specie. *June* 26. 508

Bristow. Asaph-ul-dowlah. 79.—Mr. Bristow (*June 8th*) to Council. Gives an account of the money due from the Nawab to the Company. Total Rs. 39,15,884. *June* 26. 512

Bristow. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Elije Khan. 80.—Same (*June 10th*) to same. States that Elije Khan's agent had persuaded the Nawab, during the temporary absence of Murtezah Khan, to sanction his master's return, with a guarantee of safety in life and property; and to send the letter of recall through Mr. Bristow. Observes "That the influence of the English Government is of such infinite weight, in all transactions, that princes, as well as individuals, rest assured of the just execution of their engagements when guaranteed by us." Adds, that Murtezah Khan was much displeased, on his return, to find that Elije Khan had been recalled with such a guarantee. *Encloses,* 517

(1.) *Mr. Bristow to Elije Khan. Recalls him and guarantees safety in life and property.* 521

(2.) *The Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah to Elije Khan, to same effect.* *June* 26. 523

Supreme Court. Radha Churn. 81.—Order of the Supreme Court, sent through the Company's Attorney, on the claim of Council for the rights and privileges of an ambassador for Roy Radha Churn (*above para.* 60.) 525

Supreme Court. Radha Churn. Observe that the Governor-General and Council, in addressing the Court by letter missive had been wanting in respect to the Court; as the only legal modes of address are by Counsel or by petition.

Supreme Court. Radha Churn. Are willing to recognize the claim, but state that it must be supported by affidavits of the gentlemen who have made it, to the effect that the Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowlah is an independent Sovereign Prince; that he is in a situation to make war and peace with this settlement; that he is *princeps sui juris*; that he appoints his ministers and performs all acts of sovereign- 527

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ty, independently, and without the control, of this Government; that a vakíl is a public minister having the right *jus revocandi domum*; where he was commorant, at the time he was appointed vakil, and 12 months before; and that the Governor-General and Council have always treated Roy Radha Churn as a person invested with all those rights and privileges. *June* 26.

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Council. Hastings. Barwell. 82.—Minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis. Record a solemn protest against the conduct of the Governor-General and Mr. Barwell, in refusing to sign letters resolved on in consultation. Quote a clause of the Act of Parliament (*above page* 87, *note*) and an order of the Court* to show that such conduct was arbitrary and illegal. 529

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Point out the consequences which they suppose will result from it:

(1.) *That the Governor-General and Council will not be bound and concluded by the decision of the majority.*

(2.) *That the reservation of the right of dissent will be rendered superfluous.*

(3.) *That the intention of the Legislature, and the Court of Directors to give strength and effect to the operations of Government, by preserving an appearance of union in all cases, where the Council may be divided in opinion, will be utterly defeated, if the dissentient members be permitted to make public their disapprobation of the resolutions of the majority, which are by law the acts of Government.* *June* 26.

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Hastings. Nundcomar. 83.—Minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis. State that Maharajah Nundcomar having been convicted of forgery, his evidence in support of the charges which he had brought against the Governor-General (*above page* 74, *para.* 30) becomes invalidated, if not entirely impeached. Propose, therefore, that the opinion of the Company's standing Counsel be taken, as to whether a bill of discovery may not be filed against the Governor-General, in order to oblige him to declare what sums of money he had received as presents from Munny Begum, Rajah Nundcomar, or any other persons in these Provinces since his appointment as President of the late Council. *(The Governor-General does not think it necessary to give his opinion on this proposal, as it stands, in effect, already determined by the names of a majority of the Board affixed to it.)* *June* 26. 535

Muir. Pilgrims. Cheyt Singh. 84.—Colonel Muir, *(Benares, June 16th)* to Council. Replies to letter dated May 22nd *(above page* 111, *para.* 71*)*. Endeavours to show that he had not interfered with the pilgrims in the manner complained of by Rajah Cheyt Singh. *June* 26. 537

* "If any member of the Board think it proper to dissent to any resolution, it is sufficient that his reasons are entered after that day's consultation, but he must nevertheless sign the letter and orders consequent upon that consultation." *General letter from Court, dated December 17th, (17 ?) para.* 50.

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Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court.	85.—Minute by General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis. Comment on the order of the Supreme Court in the matter of Radha Churn *(above para. 81)*.	547
Radha Churn.	Point out that the claim, made by the Council, was not one which admitted of being treated by petition; "An appeal only lies where the right of the Court to take cognizance of the person and matter in dispute has been admitted, and where some order, decree, or decretal order has been made therein; and in that case, undoubtedly, the proper mode is by humble petition. In the present case, an appeal is not claimed from any decision of the Court, but a claim of exemption is made from the authority and jurisdiction of the Court. Supposing the claim to be well founded, the Court, as to this matter, cannot be considered as a Court at all, the mode, therefore, adopted must undoubtedly be right; for to petition, while the authority is denied, seems a contradiction in terms."	555
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court.	Observe that the different messages of the Court, on this matter, have not been properly weighed and digested; seeing that in the first, the Judges deny the right of the Government to receive any person in the light of a public minister or ambassador, whereas, in their second message this right would appear to be admitted.	557
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Council.	Consider that it is not the duty of the members of Government to support a claim, made in their public and collective capacity, by affidavit. Observe that the Council is a corporation, and can act and speak only by its common seal.	
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court.	Have instructed their Counsel to support the claim, by such documents as are necessary, and they leave the Court to make such determination on the matter, as the case may seem, under all circumstances, to require; thinking that they have sufficiently discharged their duty by laying it before them. *June* 27.	559
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	86.—Instructions, proposed by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, to be given to the Company's Attorney. The Company's Counsel to be directed to plead and maintain in proper form, on behalf of the Company, the rights and privileges of Roy Radha Churn as vakil, or public minister of the Subah of Bengal, supporting the claim by his letters of credence from the Nawab; the reception, as a public minister, which had been conceded to him by this Government; and the original treaty between the Company and the Nawab.	561
Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court. Nawab.	The sovereignty of the Nawab, as Subah of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, is to be supported by representing that, although the office of Dewan of the Provinces is vested by a particular grant from the Mogul in the Honorable East India Company, the rights and authority of the Subah still belong to the Nawab:—such as, the administration of criminal justice; the right of sending and receiving ambassadors; the right of coining money, (delegated by the sunud of his predecessor Mir Jaffier Ali Khan, to the Company) and the power of maintaining a Military force to whom he gives the parole.	562

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Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court. The dangerous tendency of the observations of the Court, on the power of a double Government, is to be pointed out, "That such observations have been used, by the Chiefs of the French settlements in this country, to invalidate the authority of the country Government and, thereby, either to establish an independence which they never enjoyed in former times, or to make any dispute, in which they may be involved with the officers of the Subah, a direct and immediate cause of quarrel between the two nations." 563

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court. Should the preceding arguments not convince the Court, they are to be asked, in the name of the Government, in whom they consider the sovereignty of these Provinces to reside. 564

Clavering. Monson. Francis. Supreme Court. The Court are also to be informed, that the letter, addressed to the Judges, by the Council, was the act of Government and not of any private individuals; and that the Government, being a corporate body, cannot support its acts by affidavit. *(The Governor-General dissents from the foregoing, promising to record his reasons hereafter.)* *June* 27. 565

Nawab. Nundcomar. 87.—Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowlah to Council. Represents the injustice of trying Maharajah Nundcomar for offences committed before the institution of the Supreme Court, and which, if proved true, the custom of the country does not make deserving of capital punishment. Dwells on the past services of Maharajah Nundcomar and the improbability that a man of his character could commit the crime imputed to him; and asks that the execution of the sentence may be suspended until the pleasure of the King of England shall be known.* [*Forwarded to the Judges of the Supreme Court.*] *June* 27. 566

Supreme Court. Nawab. 88.—The Company's Attorney waits on the Council, with a message from the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court, requesting copies of the treaties or orders which led to the reduction of the Nawab's *(of Moorshedabad)* stipend from 30 to 16 lakhs. *(Informed that the reduction was made by an order of the Court of Directors, a copy of which is sent to the Judges.)* *June* 28. 570

* Almost all of these statements are incorrect. Forgery had been known in Calcutta, as a capital offence, at least ten years previously; and the present was not the first occasion on which Nundcomar had been charged with this crime.

In the year 1765 a petition, which will be found in the public consultations, was forwarded to the King of England, praying that a grandson of Govindram Mittra, who had been condemned to death for forgery, might be pardoned.

In September, 1762, Maharajah Nundcomar was committed to jail on a charge of forgery. Mr. Warren Hastings, who presided, as Justice of the Peace, at the preliminary investigation, expressed a strong opinion of the prisoner's guilt, *(for this judgment see Appendix.)* In March, 1763, Nundcomar addressed a letter to Government, complaining of his lengthened confinement, and praying that he might be brought to trial "agreeable to the Laws of England." The petition was rejected; but in July of the same year, when the Council had determined to dethrone Cosim Ali Khan and reinstate Jaffier Ali Khan, as Nawab of Bengal, the latter refused to accept office unless Nundcomar were liberated and appointed his mutasaddi. The Council remonstrated with the Nawab on the unreasonableness of this request, pointing out that Nundcomar was dangerous and untrustworthy, but as the Nawab persevered in the application, Nundcomar was released and appointed mutasaddi.—*(Public Consultations, July 6th, 1763.)*

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Clavering. Hastings. Supreme Court. 89.—Minute by General Clavering. Understands that an affidavit, made by the Governor-General in a trial in which he is prosecutor, has been produced and read in the Supreme Court, setting forth all the information that the Supreme Court wanted. Proposes that the Company's Attorney be instructed to inform the Court that, as the affidavit in question had not been communicated to the Council, the Governor-General and Council do not consider themselves bound by any thing expressed therein. [*Agreed to. The Governor-General states that he will lay the affidavit before the Board.*] *June* 28. 573

Clavering. Nawab. Supreme Court. 90.—Minute by same. Proposes that a copy of the Governor-General's last letter to the Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowlah, in which he states "That the Supreme Court will never attempt to exercise any authority, which may in any way affect either his honor or his person," be sent to the Judges of the Supreme Court as an expression of the sentiments of the Governor-General, in which the Board also unanimously concur. *June* 28. 574

Hastings. Nawab. Supreme Court. 91.—Minute, on forgoing, by the Governor-General. Objects to the question, as affirming his private sentiments without his authority. Observes that the letter in question was intended to convey the sense of the Board. *June* 28. 575

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Fort St. George. Bazalut Jung. Guntoor. Lally. French. P. & C. Fort St. George *(June* 13*)* to Council. Describe the Company's relations with the Nizam and his brother Bazalut Jung. Mention that, by the treaty of 1768, the Circar of Guntoor was guaranteed to Bazalut Jung for life, with reversion, after his death or infraction of the terms of the treaty, to the Company; that for many years past Bazalut Jung, by reason of the jealousy subsisting between him and his brother, and from the situation of his country, (greatly exposed to the incursions and depredations of the neighbouring states,) had kept up a Military force consisting of natives and a few foreigners, principally French; and that he had lately received considerable Military stores from the same nation. Point out the necessity of checking this connection with the French; and propose that they be authorised to negociate with Bazalut Jung for the port of Mootapilly, at which place all his succours are imported; or for the cession of the whole Circar for an adequate acknowledgment; or for the protection of the Circar, at his expense, by English troops. *Enclose,* 17

(1.) *P. & C. Musulipatam (May 20th) to P. & C. Fort St. George. Give particulars of the French troops in the service of Bazalut Jung,—*150 *European troopers;* 269 *European infantry;* 300 *Topasses and* 1,200 *Sepoys, the whole commanded by M. Lally.*

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	(2.) *Reply to foregoing. Direct them to negociate with Bazalut Jung, on the terms described above in the letter to the Supreme Government.* *July* 3.	25
Guntoor. Bazalut Jung.	2.—Question on foregoing; whether the Government should take any immediate steps in consequence of the above information. *(Colonel Monson, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Barwell answer this in the affirmative.)* *July* 3.	2
Hastings. Guntoor. Bazalut Jung.	3.—Minute, on same, by the Governor-General. Is of opinion that the Government are not yet prepared for active measures against Guntoor; as the rainy season would render it difficult to send an adequate force, and as the matter does not appear to be immediately pressing. *July* 3.	2
Clavering. Guntoor. Bazalut Jung.	4.—Minute, on same, by General Clavering. Disagrees with the view taken by the Governor-General. Thinks that the Council at Fort St. George should be instructed to send a body of troops, in conjunction, if possible, with the Nawab of Arcot, to the frontier of Guntoor; and to inform Bazalut Jung that the troops have been sent to assist him, and to secure the reversion of the Guntoor Circar to the Company; that they will insist on the immediate removal of all the foreigners in his service; failing which, the Company's troops will take possession of his country and endeavour, by a negociation with the Nizam, either by the offer of the whole or part of the revenue, to obtain the immediate cession of Guntoor to the Company. *July* 3.	4
Hastings. Guntoor. Bazalut Jung.	5.—Further minute, on same, by the Governor-General. Proposes an adjournment of the question, as it is possible, on a due consideration of all the consequences to which it may tend, his opinion may not differ materially from that delivered by the General. [*Agreed to.*] *July* 3.	6
Nawab. Radha Churn. Supreme Court.	6.—*Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowlah to Council. Complains that an indictment had been admitted in the Supreme Court against his vakíl Roy Radha Churn. Considers this proceeding in the light of a disgrace and indignity to himself, and asks for the interference of Council. *July* 3.	32
Council. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	7.—*Council to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Enclose copy of the foregoing. Point out that the Nawab considers himself to be Subah of Bengal and Roy Radha Churn to be his vakíl. Understand that the Court had publicly denied the sovereignty of the Nawab. Enquire as to the truth of this report, in order that Council may know how to act regarding the signing of warrants for the execution of criminals, and how to answer foreign companies, particularly the French; who, the better to assert their claims of independence, maintain the same argument which is said to have been used by Sir Elijah Impey, viz. that there is no double Government in this country, and that, consequently, the proceedings of the Courts of Dewani against French subjects, resident without the limits assigned to them by the treaty of Paris, are direct attacks on the French nation.	33

* See State trials, Vol. XX. page 1155.

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Council. Supreme Court. Radha Churn.	Observe that if the sovereignty of the Nawab should not be admitted by the Supreme Court, it will devolve on the Judges to say where it lies. Express a hope that on account of the importance of this question, as well to the tranquillity of the country as to the preservation of peace in Europe, it may be at once determined. *July* 3.	35
Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab.	8.—Minute by the Governor-General. Objects to the foregoing, deeming it an improper interference with the Supreme Court, and the less warrantable, as it refers to a matter already decided. Refuses to sign it. [*Mr. Barwell concurs with the Governor-General.*] *July* 3.	37
Council. Cheyt Singh.	9.—Deliberation of Council on the terms of the agreement with Rajah Cheyt Singh *(above page* 124, *para.* 34*)*.	39
	Art. 1. *Agreed to, but Calcutta substituted for Patna, as the place for paying the tribute.*	
	Art. 2 *and* 3. *Agreed to, with the addition of an annual compensation to the Company for the Kotwáli and Mint; and a clause binding the Rajah to coin money of a fixed standard.*	
	Art. 4. *The obligation to keep a military force for the service of the Company not required; but the Rajah is recommended to embody a force of* 2,000 *cavalry, disciplined after the European manner.*	
	Art. 5. *Agreed to.* *July* 5.	
Bazalut Jung. Guntoor.	10.—Further consideration of the letter from Fort St. George, concerning Bazalut Jung and the Guntoor Circar (*above para.* 1). *July* 5.	51
Fort St. George. Mahrattas.	11.—P. and C. Fort St. George (*June* 20*th*) to Council. *Encloses,*	59
Ragonaut Rao. Keating.	(1.) *P. and C. Bombay* (*June* 1*st*) *to P. and C. Fort St. George. Report progress of the Mahratta war. State that Col. Keating had engaged the enemy on the* 18*th ultimo and defeated them with much loss; that the English army, and especially the Fort St. George contingent, had suffered severely, the latter having* 2 *officers and* 14 *privates killed, and* 1 *officer and* 28 *men wounded.*	60
Keating. Mahrattas.	(2.) *Lt.-Col. Keating (Betassee, May* 19*th) to P. and C. Bombay. Gives particulars of the engagement, noticed in foregoing, states that six commissioned officers were killed and five badly wounded. Attributes the loss to a causeless panic of the (Madras) Grenadiers.*	62
Dutch. Hyder Ali.	(3.) *Resident at Onore to P. and C. Fort St. George. States that an embassy has been sent, by the Dutch at Cochin, to the Nawab Hyder Ali at Seringapatam; and that there is great reason to suppose that a treaty has been entered into between them, whereby the Dutch, in consideration of grants for the purchase of pepper and sandal-wood, have engaged to assist the Nawab by sea and land to gain possession of the Travancore country.* *July* 5.	66

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Council. Fort St. George. Guntoor. Bazalut Jung.	12.—Council to P. and C. Fort St. George. Reply to letter dated June 13th (*above para.* 1). Instruct them in the terms of General Clavering's proposal (*above para.* 4) to take immediate steps to drive the French from Guntoor. [*The Governor-General dissents from the policy which this letter sanctions.*] *July* 5.	69
Bombay. Court.	13.—*Statement of the annual revenue of the Bombay Presidency and its subordinate factories. [*Nett receipts, after deducting charges of collecting, Rs.* 12,59,093.] *July* 5.	73
Bombay. Bussora.	14.—P. and C. Bombay (*June 1st,*) to Council. Describe an attack on Bussora by a Persian army. Conjecture the intention is to endeavour to divert the trade of Bussora into Persia, and to render it necessary for the Company to settle again in the Persian dominions. *July* 10.	100
Bombay.	15.—Same (*June 1st*) to same. Duplicate, with enclosures, of the letter to Fort St. George, (*above para.* 12.) *July* 10.	103
Council. Bombay. Mahrattas. Mostyn.	16.—Reply to foregoing. Complain of the very imperfect nature of the intelligence supplied by the Bombay Council, regarding the Mahratta war. Request to see Lt.-Col. Keating's correspondence from the time he assumed command of the expeditionary force. Remark on the appointment of Mr. Mostyn, as public minister to Ragoba's Court, without the Supreme Government having been informed on the design or object of his mission. *July* 10.	106
Chevalier. French.	17.—M. Chevalier, (*Chandernagore, July 2nd.*) Replies to letter, dated June 16th, (*above page* 127, *para.* 48). Contends for the right of the French Company to establish factories, at any of the cloth districts; and for the right of French subjects, resident in Bengal, to be subject only to the jurisdiction of their own Government. *July* 10.	112
Council. French.	18.—Reply to foregoing. Decline to discuss the questions at issue between the two nations, as they have referred them, for decision, to their superiors in Europe. Explain that no attempt has been made to impede the French trade at Backergunge; that the tax on grain, which has occasioned the complaint, is paid alike by the English and all other merchants. *July* 10.	156
Impey. Radha Churn.	19.—†Judgment of Sir Elijah Impey, on Roy Radha Churn's claim for exemption from the jurisdiction of the Court (*above page* 136, *para.* 86). Disallows the claim. Considers that the Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowlah is not in the position of an independent Sovereign, entitled to appoint ambassadors; and that Roy Radha Churn is not an ambassador.	164
	Examines the argument of Council that the question has a political bearing, and that the determination of it against the vakíl, might be productive of disputes with foreign nations, especially the French. Shows that such is not likely to be the result, but supposing it possible, denies that the Court can be in	177

* *Items extracted from the above.* Nett Custom receipts: Bombay, Rs. 277,802; Surat, Rs. 38,561; Tellicherry, Rs. 9,839, Scindy, Rs. 347; Fort Victoria, Rs. 2,998; Bussorah, Rs. 7,208.

† State trials, Vol. XX. page 1119.

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any way charged with the result. Points out that the Government have forced the determination of this question on the Supreme Court; and that the Court can determine it only by law and evidence.

Impey. Radha Churn. Comments on the application for punishment against the prosecutor, and those who served the process, which had been made in Roy Radha Churn's petition; in the application from the Council; and by the Counsel at the Bar. Considers the application indecent, and unjust; seeing that the prosecutor is the Governor-General, on whom no punishment can be inflicted by the Court, and that the process had been served under the advice of the Court. *July* 10. 180

Chambers. Radha Churn. 20.—Judgment on same by Mr. Justice Chambers. Agrees with the Chief Justice in thinking that Roy Radha Churn is not entitled to the exemption claimed. Divides the question into three parts, 184

(1.) *The right of the East India Company to receive ambassadors;—which he allows.*

(2.) *The privileges of ambassadors so received;—which he considers should be the same as pertain to ambassadors to the King of England.*

(3.) *Whether Roy Radha Churn is now, or was at the time when the offence was committed, actually invested with the character of ambassador.—Decides the last question in the negative; showing that the word vakíl properly means an agent, and is never applied to an ambassador; for which the corresponding word in Persian is elchí* (ایلچی) *Further that Roy Radha Churn had been dismissed by the Nawab before the offence, with which he is charged, is sworn to have been committed, and reinstated since the prosecution had been commenced; this alone, he considers, should put an end to his claim of exemption.*

Chambers. Radha Churn. Thinks it unnecessary to determine whether Mubarek-ul-dowlah is an independent prince, entitled to appoint and receive ambassadors. On the one hand he had been guaranteed by the Company possession of Bengal, Behar and Orissa; while on the other hand, he would appear to possess none of the attributes of royalty. Thinks, therefore, that it would be scarcely just to decide that the King of England is not sovereign of these Provinces, while to decide that he is, would be acting with less caution than the Parliament, which has carefully avoided the decision of this question. *July* 10. 191

Lemaistre. Hyde. 21.—Judgments, on the same subject, of Messrs. Lemaistre and Hyde. Concur with the Chief Justice. *July* 10. 195

Supreme Court. Council. Radha Churn. 22.—Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by the Chief Justice, on a letter from Messrs. Clavering, Monson and Francis, transmitting a letter from the Nawab of Bengal *(above para. 7)*. 201

Supreme Court. Council. Observe with the deepest concern, that the Council continue to address the Court by letter, on subjects before the Court, or on which the Court have given their opinion, notwithstanding the frequent declarations, and unanimous opinion, of the Court upon the impropriety of this mode of address.

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Supreme Court. Council.	Are of opinion "That no man, either in England or India, will believe that the Nawab, considering his age and situation, would be induced to write such a letter *(above para. 6)* were it not dictated to him by the agents of those who rule this settlement, or unless he were perfectly convinced that it would be agreeable to, and coincide with their sentiments." Support this opinion by pointing out that no Indian Nawab would consider the arrest of his vakíl as an indignity offered to himself; that the vakíl in his memorial, had claimed exemption, not on the plea of ancient usage, but as a right, newly given to him by the laws of England, and of the existence of which he had been heretofore ignorant; and that he had supported his claim in Court by an affidavit, in which he denied any knowledge of the rights of a public Minister or Ambassador.	202
Supreme Court. Nawab.	Comment on the concluding paragraph* of the Nawab's letter, observing "Did the Nawab ever before write in this style to the Governor-General and Council? This letter is transmitted to us after our opinions have been given. If it is the real opinion of the Nawab that we can be spoken to *in such terms* as to influence our judgments, and that it is necessary that our proceedings should be approved by the Council, from whence did he collect it?"	203
Supreme Court. Council. Nawab.	Demand as a right, from the Governor-General and Council, a reply to the Nawab's letter, to the effect that the judgments of the Court do not require the approbation of the Council, and that his having thought that the Council could so address the Court is highly derogatory to the honor of both.	204
Supreme Court. Council.	Observe that no authority exists in the Governor-General and Council to control the acts of the Court, be those acts ever so erroneous.	204
Supreme Court. Council.	"Could have hoped that the Governor-General and Council, instead of transmitting this insulting letter to the Court, desiring an interposition so illegal, would have acquainted the Nawab how highly criminal it would be in them to comply with his solicitation."	205
Supreme Court. Council.	State that before the difference had arisen between the Court and the Council, the Nawab was in the habit of addressing the Judges in the same complimentary form as he used towards the first member of Council; but that since the late dispute, to give himself a higher air of consequence, the alkáb to his letters had been much inferior. Observe that a similar artifice has been adopted in the last letter from the Nawab to the Council, and "that the Governor-General and Council best know whether, at any other period, they would have admitted a letter from him with that alkáb, and whether the Company in future is to be treated with the same inferiority."	205
Supreme Court. Council.	Consider that the judgment of the Court, in the case of Roy Radha Churn, has in no respect interfered with the signing of death warrants, this duty devolving, as heretofore, on the	206

* "You, Gentlemen, I hope will not approve of such a proceeding, but speak in such terms to the Gentlemen of the Court, as will prevent my affairs from being impeded, or disgraced."—*Nawab to Council (above para. 6).*

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Naib Nazim. "The judgment has only decided that neither the East India Company nor their servants can, by interposing the name of the Nawab, screen any criminal from justice."

Supreme Court. Council. Deny that the Court ever asserted "that there was no double Government in this country," but allow that they had decided against the illegal execution of the powers of a double Government to defeat the King's law: "We were far, very far from drawing the consequences imputed to us, 'that the proceedings of the Courts of Dewani against the French, who reside without those places that are assigned to them by the treaty of Paris, are direct attacks of the English nation upon that of France.' We never thought of the treaty of Paris. We think the position, as stated by the French not true, and we are concerned to see it asserted as our opinion." 207

Supreme Court. Council. Apprehend no political consequence from the decision of the Court. Remark on the extreme reluctance with which they had entered on the question; how they had, privately in the first instance, represented the difficulty to Council and the results which might be expected from maintaining their position: "We did it to save the honor of Government. We did it, that they might not persist in a claim which we feared it would be impossible for them to support. They were judges of their own politics. They urged us to a decision we wished to avoid. We were obliged to judge from the evidence before us of the legality of the claim and not from its political consequence."....."Did they expect that we, who must administer justice according to our oaths, should, contrary to evidence, determine that which, though within their own knowledge, they would not take upon themselves to swear to?"....."Can any one believe that this strong struggle with the Court is simply to protect Roy Radha Churn? Is it dignus vindice? It is clearly to serve other purposes which, for fear of prejudicing the ensuing trial, we will not mention—but the attempt is a mistaken principle." 207

Supreme Court. Council. Are of opinion that the question, concerning the sovereignty of the country, was intended to draw the Court into a dilemma. "As to the state of Mubarek, we have before declared that it is not altered by this decision. As to the question between the Crown and the Company, it is of a very delicate nature; both the Crown and the Company have been anxious to avoid bringing it to a decision. We therefore are much surprised that the servants of the Company should press for an extra-judicial opinion upon it; nor, if given, do we believe that it would operate upon their conduct"....."We must decline precipitantly and wantonly giving an extra-judicial opinion of so much consequence." *July* 10. 209

23.—Translation* of the affidavit, referred to in foregoing, 212

* "I knew nothing with respect to the rights of a vakíl or elchi, till Mr. Faner asked me what was my employment, to which I answered that I was a vakíl of the Nawab. When Mr. Faner and Mr. Janet were together, I mentioned to them that I had been the Nawab's vakíl for near three years, and they caused an *arzi* to be written, which I signed.

"I imagine that it was necessary for me to obey every order issued to me by the

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made by Roy Radha Churn before Sir Elijah Impey on the 4th of July. *July* 10.

Danes. Hooghly. Customs. 24.—Danish Council, *(Fredericknagore,)* to Council. Complain that the Faujdar of Hooghly had exacted custom duty on salt, brought in a Danish vessel from the Coast; that this was an attack upon the privileges of the Danish Company; and request the interference of the Council on their behalf. *(Referred for the opinion of the Collector of Customs).* *July* 17. 217

Upton. Mahrattas. Ragonaut Rao. 25.—Council to Lieut.-Col. Upton. Additional instructions for his guidance in negotiating with the Mahrattas (*above page* 135, *para.* 72). 230

(1.) *Is to negociate a treaty between the Mahratta Government and the Presidency at Bombay; and to obtain a confirmation to that Presidency, of the islands of Salsette and Bassein. These points are to be considered indispensable.*

Should, however, the success of Ragoba over the ministerial party, dispose the latter to make further concessions for the neutrality of the Company, application is to be made for the moiety, possessed by the Mahrattas, of the revenues of the town and perganas of Broach. A desire for this is not to interfere with the former and indispensable conditions.

(2.) *The terms to be asked for Ragoba not defined, as they will depend on contingent circumstances.*

(3.) *The town and pergana of Broach being already possessed by the Company, the above orders are only intended to free*

Council and that I must attend upon them in conformity to any summons they may send to me. I was one day called to appear before the Council or Committee, and attended accordingly—the Governor-General, the General, Col. Monson and Mr. Francis were present, Camal-ud-din Khan had before that presented some papers to Mr. Fowke. The gentlemen of the Council asked me if he had given the papers to Mr. Fowke to keep, or with the intention that they might be presented to the Council. Mr. Faner and Mr. Janet caused a paper to be written out in the English language to the truth of the contents of which I swore before Mr. Hyde; but they never explained the words public minister to me, they only mentioned the word vakíl; I knew nothing with respect to my having been dismissed from the service of the Nawab for ten days. The Nawab never wrote any thing of it to me. Perhaps Mr. Faner and Mr. Janet may have heard it from report. Mr. Faner said to me, "You was not in the Nawab's service for ten days" and said nothing more. He probably heard this from others. I never heard any thing of it from any one. Mr. Faner never told me that I had been dismissed from the beginning of the month of Safar. One day I went to the house of Col. Monson, who said, "Perhaps you was dismissed for some days from the service of the Nawab, Do you know any thing of it?" I answered, "I know nothing of it." This conversation passed after I had made the affidavit before Mr. Hyde. I never heard the words public minister. I understand vakíl, but what is the meaning of public minister I do not know. Vakíl is one thing and elchi is another. I never before imagined that I should have been exempted from punishment because I was a vakíl.. People every where respect the vakíl of the Nawab. I never before heard that if the vakíl of a Nawab or even of the King should commit a crime he would be exempted from the punishment established for such crime. Perhaps if the Nawab or King was to write a letter, the vakíl might be forgiven.

"Mr. Faner said to me, "I heard that you was dismissed from the Nawab's service for ten days." This was after I had made the affidavit, I never before had heard a word of it."—*Affidavit of Radha Churn.*

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	the Company from a participation of the revenues of these places with the Mahrattas. (4.) *Col. Upton is to support as Peshwa whomsoever the Mahratta nation may themselves acknowledge.* (5.) *Is to communicate all important transactions to the Councils at Fort St. George and Bombay.* (6.) *Is not to take the Company's seal.* (7.) *Is to wait at Culpee for passports from Sukeram Bapoo.* (8.) *Is to send a duplicate of his instructions to Bombay.* *July* 17.	233
Council. Upton. Nujuf Khan.	26.—Same to same. Sanction an escort and personal staff for Col. Upton. Fix his salary at Rs. 1000, besides pay and double batta. Direct him to procure an escort of two Companies of Sepoys from Dinapore and 20 Horsemen from Nujuf Khan; and to arrange with the Shroffs at Benares for bills of exchange to defray his expenses. *July* 17.	235
Council. Fort St. George. Upton.	27.—Council to P. and C. Fort St. George. Inform them of Col. Upton's mission and its objects; and their reasons for being dissatisfied with the action of the Council at Bombay. *July* 17.	240
Council. Upton. Mahrattas.	28.—Letter of credence, given by the Council, to Col. Upton. Bind themselves to abide by any terms that he may make with the Mahrattas. *July* 17.	243
Mauritius. French.	29.—A paper of intelligence sent to General Clavering, containing particulars of the military force in the island of Mauritius. Total strength,—2500 Europeans and 2000 Caffres, besides a Militia regiment 500 strong. *July* 20.	248
Ragonaut Rao. Mahrattas.	30.—Intelligence from the Deccan, dated 27th of June, and sent to the Governor-General. Contains a notice of a victory gained by Ragonaut Rao and the English contingent. *July* 24.	251
Council. Upton. Ragonaut Rao.	31.—Council to Lieut.-Col. Upton. Direct him to conclude a treaty with Ragoba, instead of the ministerial party, if, on arrival at Poonah, he should find that Ragoba had gained any great superiority over the latter. *July* 24.	253
Monson. Smith. Survey.	32.—Minute by Col. Monson. Proposes that the Rev. W. Smith be appointed, with the pay of a Captain of Engineers, to accompany Col. Upton on his embassy to Poonah, for the purpose of surveying the country. *(Agreed to.)* *July* 24.	253
Bristow. Nujuf Khan.	33.—Mr. Bristow (*July 4th*) to Council. Continues his account of the state of the war between Nujuf Khan and the Rajputs and Jats.	264
Bristow. Nawab. Nujuf Khan.	States that the Nawab, notwithstanding his professions of friendship, never wished well to Nujuf Khan, and had for some time been carrying on a secret negociation with the Rajput chiefs.	
Bristow. Rajputs. Pirty Singh.	Describes the organization of the Rajput army. The force is not regularly disciplined, but each Rajah or Zemindar furnishes a contingent which he commands himself and which has its own separate encampment. Over the whole there is a General, whose power is rather to control than to command. States that	

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Bristow. Rajputs. Pirty Singh.	the General, Hosh Ali Ram Bohra, acts for the principal Rajah, Pirty Singh, a minor, in whose family the command of the army and the Civil authority were formerly hereditary; that Pirty Singh's ancestors had entire possession of the countries inhabited by the Rajputs, but that they had weakened their power by disposing of large Governments to individuals, whose representatives at present do little more than acknowledge the authority of Pirty Singh, and, when it may promote general views, unite under him against the common enemy; but at other times are inattentive to his authority and subject to intestine divisions.	265
Bristow. Rajputs.	That the expense of each corps of the army is met by a sort of irregular taxation, levied on the district from which it was raised; that as these taxes can only be collected by the Rajahs or Zemindars of the districts, and as these persons accompany the army, the collections are irregular and insufficient, and that consequently the army is in great distress for money.	266
Bristow. Nujuf Khan. Rajputs.	States that Nujuf Khan had commenced the war by seizing Narnoat and Camao,—countries which used to yield to the Rajputs a revenue of 20 lakhs; that as he was prevented by severe indisposition from securing his new acquisition in time, and having been afraid to trust the conduct of the war to any of his Sirdars, owing to their dissensions and jealousies, the war had been protracted to a great length; so that Nujuf Khan was now as badly off for money as the Rajputs and Jats.	268
Bristow. Madoc. Sumroo.	That to add to his difficulties, Madoc and Sumroo had taken advantage of his position to insist upon his granting them lands and Zemindaris, as security for the payment of arrears.	
Bristow. Madoc. Sumroo.	Estimates Madoc's annual income at 12½ lakhs, received from Nujuf Khan, and 2½ lakhs from the Rajah of Budderyah; and the force, under his command, at four battalions of sepoys and fifteen hundred horse; and Sumroo's income, at eleven lakhs; and the force, under his command, at four battalions of sepoys and two hundred horse.	269
Bristow. Nujuf Khan.	Supposes that the country in Nujuf Khan's possession might yield, in time of peace, above a crore of Rupees. Describes Nujuf Khan as a man of courage and enterprise, but deficient in financial knowledge. States that his army has been kept often for months in arrears, but that his soldiers are contented, as he shares all their hardships, and listens to the complaints of the meanest.	
Bristow. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Nujuf Khan. Rajputs.	Describes the policy pursued by Asaph-ul-dowlah towards Nujuf Khan and the Rajputs. States that by fomenting the divisions between them, the Nawab had hoped to reduce both to such a low state, that he might easily possess himself of Nujuf Khan's territory in the Doab; that he had intended, by way of making a diversion in favour of the Rajputs, to station a large body of troops on the frontier, so as to be ready to invade the Doab; but that he cannot attempt this project without a guarantee from the Company, as his Excellency distrusts the fidelity of his own officers.	271

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Bristow. Anoop Gyr. Bussant Ali Khan.	Has heard that Anoop Gyr, who commands 20,000 men in the Nawab's army, purposely protracts the war against the Mahrattas, in order to create excuses for not remitting the revenue; also that Anoop Gyr and Bussant Ali Khan, the eunuch, who commands seven battalions of the best sepoys in the Nawab's service, have sworn to abide by each other's fortunes, even to disobeying the Nawab's orders, when such orders may affect either their lives or fortunes.	271
Bristow. Bashur Khan.	Mentions a similar report, regarding the fidelity of Bashur Khan, Naib of the province of Rohilcund, who commands at least 25,000 men, and collects for the Nawab a revenue of 68 lakhs; and who is supposed to have entered into a private treaty with the Seikhs.	273
Bristow. Nawab.	Thinks that a vigorous exercise of authority, on the part of the Nawab, would stop the defection of these persons. Traces the general dissatisfaction to the want of regularity displayed by the Nawab, in the transaction of civil business, and to his submission to all demands of the troops.	
Bristow. Nawab.	Describes the mutinous state of the Nawab's army: tending to show that the Nawab's affairs are in such a state that it will require all care and vigilance to secure his own dominions; and that he is not in a position to enter on a successful foreign invasion.	274
Bristow. Nawab. Nujuf Khan.	States that the Nawab's conduct towards Nujuf Khan and the other Princes of Hindustan, has very much damaged his reputation for good faith.	275
Bristow. Nawab. Nujuf Khan.	Has, for these reasons, advised the Nawab to mediate between Nujuf Khan and the Rajputs. To assist him in doing so, has written on the subject to Nujuf Khan; while the Nawab has opened a negotiation with the Rajputs.	
Bristow. Nawab. Oude.	Estimates the Nawab's revenue at three crores (£3,000,000), and his standing army at 90,000 men. Observes that, considering His Excellency's disposition, this force matters little; but suggests that the interests of the Company might suffer if such a power were to come into the hands of an able Prince. Is, therefore, of opinion that the Nawab should not be encouraged to make new acquisitions to the ruin of Nujuf Khan, seeing that the latter might prove useful in the event of a breach between the Company and the Nawab.	277
Bristow. French. Mahrattas.	Mentions, as a report, that a French agent had arrived at Poonah and had offered the Mahrattas any number of troops they might require. *July* 24.	281
Bristow. Nawab.	34.—Mr. Bristow, *(July 9th)* to Council. Fears that the Nawab's financial difficulties may cause delay in the payment of the subsidy for the English Brigade. Has, therefore, suggested to Murtezah Khan the appropriation of the revenue of certain districts for this purpose. *July* 24.	291
Hastings. Bristow. Nawab.	35.—Minute, on the above, by the Governor-General. Thinks that Mr. Bristow should be directed to maintain a strict neutrality in the Nawab's negotiations; and to endeavour only to	293

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bring about a reconciliation between the Nawab and Nujuf Khan. 293

Hastings. Bristow. Nawab. Nujuf Khan. That such a line of policy would be the best security against the designs of the Mahrattas, and could be attended with no danger to the Company's possessions; as the Nawab has not the ability to make himself dangerous, and his successor is not likely to have the power of doing so. That, as regards Nujuf Khan, his influence depends on his personal activity, and must fall with him.

Hastings. Bristow. Nawab. Brigade. Disapproves of the proposed assignment of a portion of the Nawab's territory for the payment of the subsidy; and discredits the Nawab's inability to pay the small balance of his debt to the Company. *(General Clavering agrees with the Governor-General.)* *July* 24.

Monson. Nawab. Brigade. 36.—Minute, on same, by Col. Monson. Approves of the Governor-General's proposal concerning Nujuf Khan. Would not accept the proposed assignment; thinking that if the Nawab be unable to pay the Company, he should be asked "to raise the money by loan, payable by instalments, for which he should grant tankhwahs, bearing interest at the usual rate of 3 per cent. per mensem, according to the established custom of that country; the Company to be security for the principal, by which in fact they risk nothing, but have the advantage of the immediate use of the sum of money, which could be appropriated to the liquidation of part of the Bonded debt." *(Mr. Barwell concurs.)* *July* 24. 297

Francis. Nawab. Brigade. 37.—Minute, on same, by Mr. Francis. Thinks that the Nawab should be asked to borrow money to pay the Company; but that the Company should not become collateral security for the principal debt. This, he observes, the subscribers would have no right to expect, when receiving interest at 36 per cent. Would not object to the Company lending the money and charging the Nawab the interest usually paid in Oude. *July* 24. 299

Council. Bristow. Nawab. 38.—Council to Mr. Bristow, direct him to mediate between the Nawab and Nujuf Khan, and to impress upon the former the expediency of avoiding disputes with his neighbours. 303

Council. Bristow. Nawab. Brigade. Refuse to accept the Nawab's assignment of the rents of certain districts, for the discharge of the subsidy; and threaten to withdraw their troops if the arrears are not promptly discharged. Suggest that he should borrow money, for this purpose, on the security of the districts. *July* 24.

Goring. Hastings. 39.—Mr. Goring *(Moorshedabad, June 5th)* to Council. States, on the authority of Rajah Gourdass, that the Governor-General, had received a lakh of rupees in specie from Munny Begum, exclusive of the lakh and a half formerly mentioned, *(above page* 112, *para.* 78*)* and a perwana on Maharajah Nundcomar for a further lakh to be paid in Calcutta; and that Choyton Durr, treasurer, was acquainted with this affair. 308

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Goring. Hastings. Begum.	Had waited on the Begum and questioned her concerning the matter; but had obtained no satisfaction, "as she flew into a violent passion, abused Gourdass, beat herself, and denied the whole." *Encloses,*	309
Gourdass. Hastings.	(1.) *Deposition of Rajah Gourdass. Confirms what is stated above. Adds that the lakh of rupees, which the Governor is said to have received from Maharajah Nundcomar, was taken up, by Nundcomar, as a loan bearing interest from the bankers; that in part payment of this debt, deponent had received, through Yatebar Ali Khan, two bills from the hands of Choiton Dhurr, Gomastah to the Bahla Treasury,—one for Rs.* 35,000, *and the other for Rs.* 15,000; *that Yatebar Ali Khan, had also given an order to Choiton Dhurr to pay deponent the balance (Rs.* 50,000*) which, owing to a dispute concerning the interest, he had not received.*	311
Yatebar Ali Khan. Hastings.	(2.) *Personal examination, by Mr. Goring, of Yatebar Ali Khan on the foregoing. Knows nothing of the matter, nor does the Begum, nor did she order the money to be given through any other person.*	
Choiton Dhurr. Hastings.	(3.) *Same, by same, of Choiton Dhurr. Knows nothing of the matter.*	
Gourdass. Hastings.	(4.) *Same, by same, of Rajah Gourdass. The Begum had paid a lakh to the Governor out of her own treasury, when he was at Cossimbazar. Does not know who negotiated the transaction. Had obtained his information from a letter, written by the Begum to Maharajah Nundcomar at Calcutta. Has not seen the original, but only a copy of this letter.*	
Choiton Dhurr. Hastings.	(5.) *Deposition of Choiton Dhurr, Gomastah of the Bahla Treasury. Had paid a lakh and a half to Mr. Hastings for entertainment,—one lakh through Nursing Baboo, and the balance, after a delay of three months, to Rajah Gourdass, by bills in favour of Sobaram Bysack. States that the Rajah spoke to the Begum, concerning the charges on the bills, and that she replied, "Why should I pay the charges of the bills, this sum was due from me to the Rajah, and I have discharged it, why should I pay the brokerage of the bills?" Adds that the Rajah had not received the money.*	313
Gourdass. Hastings.	(6.) *Copy of a letter, dated the* 22*nd of Ramzan, of the* 14*th san (November,* 1772*), from Rajah Gourdass, Roy Juggut Chund, and Roy Boos Roy, and addressed to the Nawab and Munny Begum. State that on the* 11*th of Ramzan of the* 14*th san, Choiton Dhurr had paid one and a half lakhs of rupees to Mr. Hastings, through Nursing Baboo, brother to Cantoo Baboo, and inquire to what account this sum is to be carried. (Above this letter is written "Write it off as expense," and the order is signed by the Nawab, and sealed by Munny Begum.)*	314
Gourdass. Hastings.	(7.) *Further deposition of Rajah Gourdass. Points out that the foregoing paper, which had been found amongst the records of the Bahla Treasury, proves that the lakh and half for entertainment, was delivered at one payment to Baboo Nursing; and therefore infers that Choiton Dhurr has falsely stated that* 50,000 *rupees, which he paid to deponent, was part of this money.*	316

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Munny Begum. Hastings.	(8.) *Munny Begum to Mr. Goring. States that the lakh and a half for entertainment to the Governor was paid thus:—to Nursing Baboo, on the 3rd of Ramzan of the 14th san, one lakh, and the balance on the 21st of Mohurrum, by Choiton Dhurr, to Rajah Gourdass by bills on the houses of Ram Lohoc and Muttore Seine. Except these sums, denies that she had given, or caused to be given, a single courie to the Governor-General. July 24.*	318
Goring. Munny Begum.	40.—Mr. Goring *(June 21st)* to Council. Encloses twenty-nine arzis of complaints, from servants of the Nizamut, for wages, which the Begum is said to have withheld. *July 24.*	328
Goring. Begum.	41.—Same *(June 29th)* to same. Encloses five statements of the Begum's accounts made up to the time of her dismissal.	347
	(1.) *Account of the Nawab's stipend, paid by the Company; balance then due Rs.* 2,08,754.	
	(2.) *Account of the Nawab's debts to the Bahla; amount Rs.* 4,92,775.	
	(3.) *Account of the Nawab's debt to the servants of the Nizamut; amount Rs.* 7,51,408.	
	(4.) *Receipts and disbursements of the Nizamut to the time of the Begum's dismissal. Amount Rs.* 71,72,965, *(of this sum, Rs.* 2,41,323, *are not attested by vouchers. It includes Rs.* 1,50,000 *paid to the Governor for entertainment).*	
	(5.) *Statement of Munny Begum, accounting for the several deficiencies with which she is charged, and showing the resources she had for entirely defraying the Nawab's present debt to his servants, free of any further claims on the Company. July 24.*	
Goring. Hastings. Munny Begum.	42.—Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson to Council. Reply to letter dated July 8th *(above page* 119 *para.* 18*).* *Enclose,*	363
	(1.) *Munny Begum to the Governor-General and Council. Replies to the questions asked by Council (above page* 118 *para.* 14*). Had, when pressed by Mr. Goring to account for the balance due, mentioned of her own accord, that three lakhs had been paid for entertainment to the Governor and Mr. Middleton; observing, "As the custom of entertainment is of long standing, and accordingly every Governor of Calcutta, who came to Moorshedabad, received a daily sum of Rs.* 2000 *for entertainment, which was in fact instead of provisions; and the lakh and a half, laid to Mr. Middleton's charge, was a present on account of an agreement entered into by the Buhoo Begum, I therefore affixed my seal to the account, and forwarded it to Mr. Goring by means of the Nawab." July 24.*	
Nanud Roy. Goring. Munny Begum.	43.—Nanud Roy to the General and Council. Endeavours to show that Mr. Goring, Rajah Purberam, and others, were impeding the enquiry into the defalcations charged against Munny Begum, and states that he *(Nanud Roy)* had been excluded from taking any part in the enquiry. *July 24.*	365
Hastings. Radha Churn.	44.—Affidavit by the Governor-General *(noticed above page* 141 *para.* 89), made before the Judges of the Supreme Court. Declares	402

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Supreme Court. that the late President and Council, of their own authority, appointed Munny Begum, guardian of the Nawab, and Gourdass, dewan of the household; that in 1772 they constituted regular and distinct Courts of justice, civil and criminal, of their own authority and without consulting the Nawab; that the management of the revenues of Bengal is entirely in the hands of the East India Company, and their representatives in the country; that the stipend of the Nawab had been reduced, by an order of the Court of Directors, from 31 lakhs to 16 lakhs; and that he believes the foregoing facts to be publicly known; inasmuch as they are set forth in the printed reports of the House of Commons. *July* 31. 402

Francis. Court. Nawab. Supreme Court. 45.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that a paragraph be added to the general letter to the Court of Directors, inviting their serious attention to the opinion of the Judges, delivered from the bench, in which the sovereignty of the Nawab Mubarek-ul-dowlah, as Subah of these provinces, is denied; and pointing out that this opinion will preclude the Council from any use of the Subah's name, or of the authority of the country Government, in any future difference with the French and other foreign factories; and asking for instructions, regarding the administration of these provinces, in the event of it being determined, by the Court, that the Subah's Government has been annihilated. *July* 31. 420

Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab. 46.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Objects to the proposal; as he does not apprehend that the declaration of the Judges, respecting the Nawab's sovereignty, will involve the Government in any difficulties with the French or other foreign nations. 422

Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab. Points out how little the screen of the Nawab's name has hitherto availed in the frequent, and inconclusive correspondence, which has been maintained with the foreign settlements since the Company have exercised the Dewani. "From that period the Government of these provinces has been wholly theirs, nor can all the subtleties and distinctions of political sophistry conceal the possession of power, where the exercise of it is openly practised, and universally felt in its operation."

Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab. States that, in deference to the commands of the Company, the Council had always evaded the direct avowal of possessing the actual rule of the country; "But I do not remember any instance, and I hope none will be found, of our having been so disingenious as to disclaim our own power, or to affirm that the Nawab was the real sovereign of these provinces." 423

Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab. Considers this state of indecision to have been productive of all the embarrassments which had been experienced with the foreign settlements;—"None of them have ever owned any dominion, but that of the British Government, in these provinces, M. Chevalier has repeatedly declared that he will not acknowledge any other. ******** The Dutch, the Danes, have severally applied to this Government, as to the ruling power for the grant of indulgences, and the redress of their grievances. In 424

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Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab.	our replies to all, we have constantly assumed the prerogatives of that character, but eluded the direct avowal of it. Under the name of influence, we have offered them protection, and we have granted them the indulgences of Government, under elusive expressions,—sometimes applied to our treaties with the Nawab, sometimes to our own rights as the Dewan; sometimes openly declaring the virtual rule which we held of thes provinces, we have contended with them for the rights of Government, and threatened to expel with force their encroachments on it. * * * * In a word, we have always allowed ourselves to be treated as principals; we have treated as principals; but we have contented ourselves with letting our actions insinuate the character which we effectively possessed, without asserting it."	424
Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab.	Has long considered the reserve which has been enjoined, in this respect, as a consequence of the doubts which have prevailed concerning the rights of the British Government or the Company, to the property and dominion of these provinces; not as inferring a doubt with respect to any foreign power.	426
Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab.	Points out that this reserve has been productive of great inconvenience, preventing the Council acting with vigor in the disputes with the Dutch and French; as both these nations refuse to be bound by the decrees, or to submit to the regulations of the Company; that it has precluded the Council from forming many arrangements of general utility; and that a great part of the defects, which subsist in the Government and commercial state of the country, are ultimately derived from this source.	
Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab.	Does not believe that a more open and decided conduct would expose the Company to worse consequences from the European nations. Thinks, on the contrary, that the Company have the worst of the argument while they contend under false colours.	428
Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab.	Far from regretting, with Mr. Francis, "the occasion which deprives us of so useless and hurtful a disguise, I should rather rejoice (were it really the case) and consider it a crisis, which freed the constitution of our Government from one of its greatest defects; and if the commands of our Hon'ble employers, which are expected in the ships of this season, shall leave us uninstructed on this subject, which has been so pointedly referred to them, in the letters of the late administration, I now declare that I shall construe the omission as a tacit and discretional reference of the subject to the judgment and determination of the Board; and will propose that we do stand forth in the name of the Company, as the actual Governors of these provinces, and assume the exercise of it in every instance, without any concealment or participation."	
Hastings. Supreme Court. Nawab.	Considers that, even if the decision of the Judges had been replete with the most dangerous consequences, it would be uncandid to reproach them with the result; as they were bound by their duty and their oaths to give judgment on the plea, brought before them, according to law and truth, and regardless of political consequences; and that the gentlemen of the majority are alone accountable for the effects of the decision, as they were under	420

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no obligation to bring the question into Court, and they might have anticipated the result. *July* 31.

Clavering. Supreme Court. Nawab. 47.—Minute, on same, by General Clavering. Supports the proposal (*above para.* 45). Considers that the treaty of 1770 secured to Mobarek ul-dowlah the Subahdari of Bengal, Behar and Orissa; confirmed to him the treaties entered into with his father; and entitled him to the rights, and exercise of the rights of sovereignty. 434

Clavering. Supreme Court. Nawab. Is of opinion that the claim of privilege, urged by the Council in favor of Roy Radha Churn, might have been dismissed by the Judges without discussing the question as to the Nawab's sovereignty. In support of this opinion, instances Mr. Chambers' decision (*above para.* 20). 435

Clavering. Supreme Court. Nawab. Further, that the Council are bound to draw the attention of the Court of Directors and the King's ministers to the declarations of the Judges in this matter; seeing that neither the treaty of Paris, nor the different Acts of Parliament since passed, have either directly, or indirectly, deprived the Nawab of the sovereignty, or vested it in the Crown of Great Britain. *July* 31.

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Supreme Court. Council. The Judges of the Supreme Court to the Court of Directors. Request that orders may be sent to the Governor-General and Council, forbidding them to interfere with the conduct of the Judges as Magistrates, or to canvass their judgments or proceedings by public letters, or minutes entered on the public Consultations; except in the event of a direct charge being laid against the Supreme Court or any Judge of it; and, in that case, that a copy of the charge may be sent to the Court, within a reasonable time before the departure of the ship by which it is to be transmitted to Europe. 5

Supreme Court. Magistrates. Judges. Council. Observe that the Judges have to act as Magistrates, and to decide in all cases of property and personal injuries, between man and man, without the intervention of a jury; that these duties, already of a most invidious nature, and of a kind not usually expected of Judges, will be rendered much more difficult, if the Judge be made responsible for involuntary errors, and be required to enter into a justification of his conduct by every petulant suitor who thinks proper to arraign it; further that the respect and veneration, which the people ought to entertain for their Magistrates, will be seriously impaired, if it be known that the Council receive petitions against the decrees of the Judges, and thus constitute themselves into a Court of Appeal. *Aug.* 10.

Bombay. Mahrattas. 2.—G. and C. Bombay (*June 24th*) to Council. Report progress of the war against the Mahrattas. State that the army had arrived in the neighbourhood of Broach, in its march towards Poonah; that there had been another engagement with the ministerial army, in which the latter were worsted, and that the affairs 15

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of the confederacy, owing to want of money and to internal dissensions, were in a very declining way. •

Bombay. Mahrattas. Council. Rogonaut Rao. — Reply to Council's letter, dated March 8th (*above page* 68, *para.* 18). Hope that the reasons which they had assigned, (*above page* 113, *para.* 87) for witholding earlier intelligence of the expedition against Salsette and Bassein, may have proved satisfactory. Point out that the distracted state of the Mahratta government, which must disable them from disturbing Bengal; and the advantages of the treaty with Ragoba, which binds him and his successors to the Company. 15

Bombay. Rogonaut Rao. Council. — Reply to the objection of Council "That the alliance with Ragoba is inconsistent with the negotiations pending with the ruling power at Poonah, and may occasion a rupture with Sabajee Bonsla, his declared enemy, and a neighbour and friend of the Company." Observe that they never had any negotiation with the ruling power at Poonah, although they had intended, in the event of Ragoba being worsted, to explain the reasons which had led to the attack on Salsette and Bassein, but that all thoughts of a negotiation have long since been abandoned. That, in espousing the cause of Ragoba, they had supported the rightful Governor of the Mahrattas, who had been dispossessed by his rebellious subjects. That the advantages to the Company, from the alliance, would be considerable:—Salsette and Bassein would be secured by the most effectual grants; the whole expense of the war would be defrayed by Ragoba; and he himself would be bound to the Company by lasting ties of gratitude. 17

Bombay. Sabajee Bonsla. Moodajee Bonsla. — That Sabajee Bonsla being dead, no apprehension need be entertained on his account; and that Moodajee Bonsla, the ruler of Berar, was a known friend to Ragoba, and will be rejoiced at the part which they (*the Bombay Council*) had taken. 18

Bombay. Council. — Point out that the distance of Bombay from the Presidency, will render it impossible to wait, in all cases, for the orders of the Supreme Government; but promise that they will take no material step, in any political matter, without the concurrence of the Supreme Government; unless in cases where the consequences of postponement might be dangerous. *Aug.* 10.

Hughes. Arcot. Mahrattas. — 3.—Admiral Sir Edward Hughes (*Madras Roads, July* 13*th*) to Council. Mentions that the Nawab of the Carnatic, having sent his forces to act with the Bombay contingent, against the Mahrattas, had drawn on himself the resentment of that nation; and suggests that he be considered in any treaty that may be made with the ruling power at Poonah. Thinks that the Nawab's vakíl at Poonah might be used, as a mediator, between the English and the Mahrattas. *Encloses,* 22

(1.) *Nawab of Arcot to Sir Edward Hughes. Suggests that his vakíl may be allowed to take part in the negotiation at Poonah, as mediator, and joint deputy, with the person appointed on behalf of the Company.* *Aug.* 10. 26

Bristow. Presents. — 4.—Mr. Bristow (*Lucknow July* 23*rd*) to Council. Has received presents, worth Rs. 7,155, from the Nawab and Buhoo Begum, 32

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	since his arrival in Oude, and has returned about half of this sum in the same manner. Explains that the political position of Oude, at the commencement of a new reign, made it necessary to receive the customary presents from the persons he has named; but that he has always refused presents offered by others. *Aug.* 10.	32
Bristow. King. Nawab. Murtezah Khan. Elije Khan. Nujuf Khan.	5.—Same (*July 24th*) to same. Gives an account of the negotiations, pending between the King and the Nawab, regarding the Vizaret. States that the King requires fifteen lakhs and assistance against his enemies, for the appointment of the Nawab to the office of Vizir of the empire; but that the latter is only willing to offer ten lakhs. That the negotiation has been impeded by the plots of Murtezah Khan, who, with a view to lower Elije Khan in the estimation of his master, had deputed Nyaz. Ali Khan to the Court of Delhi, giving him secret instructions to move the King to demand higher terms than Elije Khan had reported he was ready to accept; hoping thereby to ruin Elije Khan's character, and so to hasten his fall. That Murtezah Khan spoke of going to Delhi to carry on the negotiation in person; hoping by this, to increase his importance in the estimation of the people. That the Nawab had also thoughts of making the same journey, with a view to undermine the influence of Nujuf Khan, "and to tear him up by the roots;" but fears to leave, unless the Council will garrison the Doab and Rohilcund, and protect his kingdom during his absence. *Aug.* 10.	38
Lemaistre. Hyde.	6.—Messrs. Lemaistre and Hyde, Justices of the Supreme Court, to the Court of Directors. Recapitulate the particulars of their dispute with the Council (*above page* 122, *paras.* 30 *and* 31) defend their own conduct in the matter, and ask for protection against the illegal interference of the Council. *Aug.* 10.	54
Clavering. Nundcomar.	7.—Minute by General Clavering. Produces a representation, sent to him by Maharajah Nundcomar on the 4th of August, (*the day before his execution*) and which contains an account of several circumstances with which, General Clavering thinks, the Court of Directors and His Majesty's Ministers should be acquainted. (*This letter has not been recorded.*) *Aug.* 14.	67
Gailliez.	8.—Col. Gailliez permitted to leave the Brigade and return to the Presidency. *Aug.* 16.	73
Cheyt Singh.	9.—Resumed consideration of the articles of agreement with Rajah Cheyt Singh (*above page* 124, *para.* 34). Council determine not to exact a larger tribute from the Rajah than what he had paid to the Subah of Oude; to reject his offer of Rs. 32,000, as compensation for the Katwali and mint; to send a covenanted servant to Benares to take the sunuds of investiture to the Rajah, and to make the enquiries necessary to enable the Council to come to a determination regarding the Zemindari. *Aug.* 16.	75
Clavering. Cheyt Singh. Fowke.	10.—Minute by General Clavering. Proposes that Mr. Francis Fowke, "a young man well qualified, from his knowledge in the Persian tongue, and his unexceptionable good character" be sent	92

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to Benares in accordance with the foregoing resolution. (*Mr. Francis and Col. Monson agree.*) *Aug.* 16.

Barwell. Fowke. 11.—Minute, on foregoing, by Mr. Barwell. Objects to the appointment, on account of the part taken by Mr. Joseph Fowke, father to Mr. Francis Fowke, since the commencement of the new Government. Believes that the intention, in making this appointment, is to lower the Governor-General in the eyes of the Rajah of Benares and all India. Has no personal objection to Mr. Francis Fowke and would be willing to serve him, but not at the expense, or in degradation of the first person in the Government. *Aug.* 16. 92

Hastings. Fowke. 12.—Minute, on same, by the Governor-General. Objects to the proposal, as he considers the appointment to be the appointment, not of Mr. Francis, but of Mr. Joseph Fowke, whose influence over his son will reduce his authority to a mere shadow. *Aug.* 16. 93

Fowke. 13.—Order of Council. Appoint Mr. Francis Fowke, as proposed above (*para.* 10). *Aug.* 16. 94

Francis. Nundcomar. 14.—Minute by Mr. Francis. Proposes that the petition from Maharajah Nundcomar, read at the Consultation of the 10th (*above para.* 7) be burnt by the common hangman, on account of the libellous and false insinuations which it contains against the Judges. (*Agreed to.*) *Aug.* 16. 95

Council. Upton. Arcot. 15.—Council to Lt.-Col. Upton. Direct him to include the Nawab of Arcot in the treaty with the Mahrattas; binding the latter to regard the Nawab's friends as their friends, and his enemies as their enemies. *Aug.* 16. 100

Bristow. Madoc. 16.—Mr. Bristow (*August 3rd*) to Council. Encloses a paper of news, containing intelligence of an entire defeat given to Madoc, who had been detached by Nujuf Khan into the Parguna of Biana. 118

Bristow. Scindia. Has heard, as a rumour, that Scindia is about to invade Hindustan, with the supposed intention of supporting Anoop Gyr. (*Enclosure not recorded.*) *Aug.* 24.

Fowke. Cheyt Singh. 17.—Draft of instructions to Mr. Francis Fowke. Notifies his appointment to Benares, to deliver to Rajah Cheyt Singh the sunud of investiture of the Zemindari; and to make sundry local enquiries, to enable Council to arrive at a final settlement with the Rajah as to the terms on which he is to hold the Zemindari. 122

Council. Fowke. Cheyt Singh. Is to forbid the Rajah to enter into any alliance, or engagement, with any foreign prince, under penalty of forfeiting his Zemindari; informing him that the Council do not mean to increase his tribute, but will require the exact sum, and in the same currency, paid at Benares, as he had paid to the late vizir Sujah-ad-dowlah, besides whatever equivalent may be fixed for the grant of the mint and Kotwali; and that, should it be found hereafter more convenient to receive the tribute in Calcutta, a suitable deduction will be allowed for the expense and risk of transport.

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Council. Fowke. Cheyt Singh.	Further, "That under the acknowledged sovereignty of the Company, Council are determined to leave the Rajah free and uncontrolled, in the management of the internal government of his country, and the collection and regulation of the revenues, so long as he adheres to the terms of his engagement; and they will never demand any augmentation of the annual tribute."	124
Council. Fowke. Cheyt Singh.	Is to recommend the Rajah to keep up a body of 2,000 horse, disciplined after the European fashion, which is to be available for the Company's service; Council agreeing to pay for the same, during service, monthly for each private Rs. 15, and proportional sums for the officers.	
Council. Fowke. Cheyt Singh.	Is to make enquiries regarding the sums paid, by the present farmers of the mint, to the Nawab of Oude; the standard and weight of Benares Rupees; the average standard for ten years; the amount of bullion coined in the same time; the sums paid to the Nawab for the Kotwali; and the state of trade of the Zemindari for many years past.	127
Council. Fowke. Cheyt Singh.	Is to engage the Rajah to use every means in his power to prevent Europeans, particularly foreigners, from travelling through his districts without passports from this Government. *Aug.* 24.	131
Bristow. Oude. Famine.	18.—Mr. Bristow (*Lucknow, August 12th*) to Council. Anticipates a famine in Oude. Recommends that a sufficient supply of grain be provided in time for the Brigade. *Aug.* 30.	139
Council. Bristow. Famine.	19.—Reply to foregoing. Is to apply to the Nawab to establish magazines of grain, in places contiguous to the army, under the charge of an English Commissary and guard. *Aug.* 30.	159
Council. Famine. Grain.	20.—Circular letter to chiefs of Provincial Councils. Enquiring as to the prospects of the grain harvest. *Aug.* 30.	161
Bristow. Famine.	21.—Mr. Bristow (*Lucknow, August 14th*) to Council. States that there has been a heavy fall of rain, which, if it continues, may prevent the anticipated famine. *Aug.* 30.	162
Customs. Grain. Rice. Wheat.	22.—Collector of Customs (*Calcutta, August 28th*) to Council. Reports that 14 vessels, laden with 73,418 maunds of rice, and 2,592 maunds of wheat, have been cleared for export since the 13th August. *Aug.* 30.	164
Fort St. George. Mahrattas.	23.—P. and C. Fort St. George to Council. Enclose copy of a letter (*dated July 3rd*) from Rao Jee (Vakil at Poonah to the Nawab of Arcot) to his master, giving an account of a complete victory which, it was reported, had been gained by the English, in an engagement with the Mahratta army under Hurry Punt. *Aug.* 31.	166
French. Trade.	24.—Petition from the Captain of a French ship to Council. Prays that an exception may be made, in his favor, to the order of Council which forbids foreign vessels to land goods at Calcutta. *Aug.* 31.	175
Hastings. French. Trade.	25.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Observes that the order of Council on this question, passed in the Revenue Department, requires reconsideration. Endeavours to show that the Court of Directors, in forbidding commercial dealings between	180

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Hastings. French. Trade. the English residents in Bengal and foreign nations, referred only to the export trade, which alone could influence the European markets; but that they could not have intended to close the import trade; as a prohibition of this kind, would in no way benefit the Company, as foreign vessels might land their cargos at Chandernagore, or Hooghly, from whence they would influence the country trade as much as from Calcutta. 180

Hastings. French. Trade. Further, "the sale of imported goods is a simple and almost instantaneous operation, independent of authority, influence and particular immunities. The provision of goods for exportation is often a long and connected process, and may be much facilitated by the influence of protection, and power, or by local or official advantages. It is to these cases only that the Company's last orders apply. They require the Board to exert its vigilance to disappoint the expectations, entertained by the French, of supplies from the Company's servants, or others trading under their protection. They forbid them to furnish the French with goods, or money for the provision of goods; they order the Board to keep the most watchful eye on all exports from the Presidency and subordinates; and to dismiss, and send home such of their servants as shall be found aiding, or assisting in the French investments; to send home free merchants, convicted of the like offence; and to prevent the natives from assisting them by such means as may be consistent with the treaties subsisting between the two nations. These injunctions all regard the French export trade, without even the most distant allusion to their imports, and demonstrate that they wished only to guard against the injury which their investment would suffer by the competition of French traders, aided by their own servants, or others enjoying their protection; or, to use their own words, by the European commerce, to the prejudice of their investment." 182

Hastings. French. Trade. Endeavours to show, on the other hand, that it would be a decided advantage to the Company to allow foreign goods to be landed at Calcutta. "It were to be wished that Calcutta could be made the sole general mart of trade in the Province. The advantages both to the public and individuals would be infinite. The Government would receive an immediate benefit from it, in the difference of customs which are 4 per cent. on the imported cargos, exclusive of the 2½ per cent. which would alone be levied, and alike in both places, on the same goods imported at Chandernagore. The many multiplied channels, through which every article of commerce must necessarily flow, and the numerous hands which it must employ, would bring a proportionable increase of wealth to the capital, and virtually promote the resources of Government." *Aug.* 31. 184

Council. French. Trade. 26.—Resolution of Council on same. Adhere to the determination, come to in the Revenue Department on the 2nd August, to close the port of Calcutta against foreign trade; but, in consideration of the circumstances set forth on the petition of Captain Sauvage, (*above para.* 24) permit him to land the cargo of his ship. *Aug.* 31. 174

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Marlborough. Sumatra. 27.—P. and C. Fort Marlborough (*June 7th*) to Council. Congratulate Council on the establishment of the Supreme Government. Give a brief sketch of Fort Marlborough. State that the foundation of the interest and authority of the Hon'ble Company on that coast (*West coast of Sumatra*) rests in the voluntary engagements of the inhabitants to allow to the Company the sole and exclusive right to the produce of their country; which produce, the inhabitants bind themselves to increase by all means in their power, and, for that purpose, to pay the strictest attention to such regulations as may be established for their guidance; on condition that the Company, on their part, maintain a force sufficient to protect the island from all enemies whether European or others. *Sept.* 4. 202

Sumatra. Revenue. 28.—List of the Hon'ble Company's Revenues on the West coast of Sumatra, for the year ending April, 1775. Total amount, Pagodas 6877. *Sept.* 4. 206

Goring. Durbar. 29.—Mr. Goring (*Moorshedabad, July 21st*) to Council. States that, in accordance with the orders of Council, he has delivered all the accounts of the Nizamut to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant (*Directed to return to Calcutta*). *Sept.* 4. 227

Supreme Court. Council. 30.—The Chief Justice, and Judges of the Supreme Court to Council. Have heard that a false, scandalous, and malicious charge, against the Judges of the Supreme Court, has, by order of the Council, been burnt by the common hangman *above para* 14. Thank Council for having shewn a due sense of this outrage to public justice. Ask for a copy of the libel in question and of such minutes, recorded on the proceedings of Council, as relate to the same. 230

Supreme Court. Council. Transmit certain papers *(apparently intended to show the reputation which the Supreme Court had acquired for the administration of justice)* which they request may be entered on the Consultations of Government, thinking these papers peculiarly proper at this time, "as by promulgating the universal sense of this settlement, in relation to our conduct, they are a direct and public refutation of the libel; and corroborate such of your minutes, as tend to vindicate our reputations." (*Enclosure, by order of the majority, not recorded.*) *Sept.* 4.

Council. Supreme Court. 31.—Reply to foregoing. Enquire from whence the Court have obtained the information, which they seem to possess, regarding the proceedings of Council in the Secret Department. Decline to furnish copies of the minutes of Council on the libel against the Judges; as these minutes are intended for the information of the Court of Directors; or a copy of the libel, as both original and copy have been destroyed. 199

Council. Supreme Court. Return the enclosures to the Court's letter; observing "As the letter is expunged from our records, we do not think it proper, or necessary to enter these papers, which you say contain a direct public refutation of it. If you deem it necessary to inform His Majesty and His Ministers, as well as the Hon'ble East India Company of the high reputation which the Supreme Court has acquired in this country, we leave you to follow the method, which you have already adopted in other instances, of addressing yourselves

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immediately to the Court of Directors." (*The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell dissent.*) *Sept.* 4.

Kareem-ulla. CosimAli Khan. Mohun Persaud. 32.—Arzi of Kareem-ulla. Represents himself as the vakíl of Cosim Ali Khan, the deposed Nawab of Bengal. Prays for the interference of Council to recover a sum of Rs. 3,67,000, due to his master, by Mohun Persaud,* as Executor to the Will of Ballaky Doss. *Sept.* 7. 267

Hastings. Kareem-ulla. 33.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Had thought it right to submit this petition to the Board, as it seems to point to a right in the state to the sum in question, as the effects of an enemy become, by the usage of war, the property of Government. Recommends that the matter be referred to the Company's standing Council for his opinion upon it. *Sept.* 7. 265

Monson. Kareem-ulla. 34.—Minute by Colonel Monson. Asks the Governor-General whether Kareem-ulla had the Governor-General's permission to come to the Presidency. [*The Governor-General replies in the negative.*] *Sept.* 7. 237

Monson. Kareem-ulla. 35.—Same by same. Asks the Governor-General if he knows with whom Kareem-ulla has lived in Calcutta, and who has subsisted him. *Sept.* 7. 238

Hastings. Kareem-ulla. 36.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Answers both questions in the negative. Had heard from Kareem-ulla that he had received, from time to time, small sums from Mohun Persaud. Had himself, a few days previously, advanced him a trifling sum of money. Wishes to know the object of Col. Monson's questions. *Sept.* 7. 238

Monson. Kareem-ulla. Hastings. 37.—Minute, on foregoing, by Col. Monson. Asks the Governor-General whether he thinks a proscribed prince has a right to send a vakíl to this Presidency. States that his object in this and the previous questions "was to clear the Governor-General's conduct from any imputation that may be thrown upon it, all the world knowing the connection that formerly had existed between the Governor-General and Cosim Ali Khan." Desires, therefore, to know how this person, who calls himself vakíl, dared to come into this Presidency, and under whose protection he had lived. Thinks it especially important, at the present juncture, that this matter should be cleared up "as I perceive many of Cosim Ali Khan's adherents, and strenuous opposers of the English, now standing forth as the arraigners of the conduct of this administration, and who receive many compliments and civilities from some of the most distinguished characters in this Presidency." *Sept.* 7. 239

Hastings. Kareem-ulla. 38.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Cannot acknowledge any obligation to Col. Monson for his desire to clear his (*the Governor-General's*) character, when the direct tendency of the questions, and the foregoing minute is to throw reflections on it. Desires Col. Monson to point out the persons whom he styles "Cosim Ali Khan's adherents, and who receive many compliments and civilities from the most distinguished characters in 240

* One of Nundcomar's prosecutors.

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this Presidency." Promises to afford the Court of Directors ample satisfaction on a subject of so alarming a nature, in which the first person of the State is arraigned of a crime, not short of high treason, by a member of this administration. *Sept* 7.

Monson. Kareem-ulla. Hastings. 39.—Minute, on foregoing, by Col. Monson. Denies that he, or any member of the administration, had charged the Governor-General with high treason. Had merely asked a question, which the Governor-General has not thought proper to answer, and which was intended to elicit his opinion as to whether a proscribed prince can send a vakíl to this Government; and whether it is proper that such a person should reside here for some time, with the knowledge of the Governor-General; and he had hoped thus to clear the Governor-General's character from any imputations, which might be thrown upon it, by his having had connection, in a public character, with a person who was the avowed representative of a proscribed prince. 241

Monson. Kareem-ulla. Hastings. States that the persons he referred to, as the avowed adherents of Cosim Ali Khan, were certain Armenians; of whom he particularises Coja Petruse Arratoon, whose brother Goorgain Khan had held a considerable command in the rebel army of Cosim Ali Khan. Points out that Coja Petruse had been confined, as a suspected character, at the time of Cosim Ali Khan's rebellion; and that he had lately, with other Armenians, presented an address* to the Judges of the Supreme Court, complimenting the Judges for having timely interposed to prevent an attempt to introduce blank warrants issued only by Magistrates. Observes that as there are only nine Magistrates in this Presidency, four of whom are the Judges, to whom the address was presented, the false and futile charge, contained therein, must be intended for the members of Council. 243

Monson. Kareem-ulla. Supreme Court. Believes that the tendency of the address is to inflame the minds of the people of England against those Magistrates to whom it is not addressed. "I understand that this person *(Coja Petruse)* frequently goes (perhaps on business) to the Governor-General; that he and his family (that is his wife and daughter) which is very uncustomary in this country, have paid and received a visit from the Chief Justice and his lady, attended by some persons, I believe, of the Chief Justice's family. This kind of compliment is, I believe, very particular and was not shown him on the Chief Justice's first arrival, for, I understand that the visit has been returned since his address to the Chief Justice." *Sept.* 7. 244

Hastings. Kareem-ulla. Monson. 40.—Minute, on foregoing, by the Governor-General. Will reply to Col. Monson's charges in a separate address to the Court of Directors. *Sept.* 7. 245

Clavering. Kareem-ulla. 41.—Minute, on same, by General Clavering. Proposes that Kareem-ulla be required to attend the Board. *(Agreed to.)* 247

* This address is not recorded on the Consultations. It was propably included in the papers from the Supreme Court which the Council refused to record *(above para. 30.)*

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Bombay. Mahrattas. Ragonaut Rao. 42.—P. and C. Bombay (*July 13th*) to Council. Report that the army had gone into quarters for the rainy season, at Dubhoy, near the banks of the Nerbudda. Ask for assistance in men and money before the next campaign. Complain much of the misconduct of Ragoba's forces. *Sept.* 7. 269

Bombay. Futty Singh. Broach. Ragonaut Rao. 43.—Same (*August 6th*) to same. State that Futty Singh has left the ministerial party and joined Ragoba, acknowledging the latter as Peshwa and concluding a treaty with him, by which he binds himself to furnish the Peshwa with the same body of forces and to pay the same annual stipend as the Guicowars; and further, for making peace, has agreed to pay the Peshwa 26 lakhs within 60 days, and to make over, for ever to the Company, his share in the town and districts of Broach, besides two districts in the neighbourhood of Surat, valued at an annual rental of a lakh and a half of rupees. *Sept.* 7. 273

Francis. Bombay. Ragonaut Rao. Mahrattas. 44.—Minute, on foregoing, by Mr. Francis. Is of opinion that the Bombay Government have engaged in the present war without an army, without funds, without a plan of operations or even a determinate object. Discredits the accounts given of the success of the British army. Thinks there have been few actions in India between European and black troops, in which the former have suffered more, both in loss of men and honor, than in that of the 18th of May, which has been represented as a victory. 275

Francis. Bombay. Is equally distrustful of the advantages gained by the war, believing that the lands, said to have bean assigned by Ragoba, might have been obtained by our own strength, without his assistance.

Francis. Bombay. Thinks, on the contrary, that the war has hitherto been most disastrous (1.) The loss, by the detention of the cotton fleet at Surat, for want of an escort, and which can be attributed only to the Mahratta war, may be estimated at 25 lakhs. (2.) The importation of cotton both to Bengal and China having been checked, has led in an increase in the price of this article, and prejudice to the manufactures of the country.

Francis. Bombay. Is of opinion that the Supreme Government cannot pass a condemnation too solemn, or severe, upon the whole conduct of the Council at Bombay, in the matter of their rupture with the Mahrattas. Objects to sending any re-inforcements of men, but is willing to send a moderate supply of money, provided that the war be at once discontinued; and that Col. Keating, with the English contingent, be recalled to Bombay. *Sept.* 7.

Hastings. Bombay. Mahrattas. 45.—Minute, on same, by the Governor-General. Is of opinion that the Presidency of Bombay should be furnished with supplies both of men and money. Observes that the question before Council is not whether the Government at Bombay have acted properly or improperly, in their original engagement with Ragoba; this question having been already decided against them; that the present duty of the Supreme Government is to endeavour to extricate the Company's affairs, from the danger which has befallen them in a war too precipitately undertaken. 253

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Hastings. Bombay. Mahrattas. Thinks that this can be best effected by enabling the Government at Bombay to carry on the war with vigour. Points out that the latest advices represent the ministerial party at Poonah, to be in a state of distraction and indecision; as being guided by no principle of action; and having no leader, whose pretensions to the Government could either enable him to guide their measures, or to win the attachment of the people.

Hastings. Bombay. Mahrattas. "If the detachment, now employed in support of Ragoba, should be either defeated for want of succour, or re-called at such a crisis to Bombay, and Ragoba abandoned to ruin, I will venture to foretell that Col. Upton's negotiation will be fruitless, and attended with disgrace. On the other hand, I will, with equal confidence, risk my credit with the Company in foretelling that the issue of it will be successful and honorable, if we maintain our superiority at the time in which it shall take place, and show a resolution to dictate, not to receive the terms of accommodation." *Sept.* 7.

Clavering. Bombay. Mahrattas. 46.—Minute, on same, by General Clavering. Is unable to reconcile the foregoing opinion of the Governor-General, with his former desire (*above page* 113 *para.* 88) to withdraw all assistance from Ragoba, and conclude a treaty with the ministerial party at Poonah. Thinks that, were the Supreme Government to assist in the prosecution of the war, it would be incompatible with the negotiation which they had opened with the ministerial party at Poonah; would expose their policy to contempt and derision; and even endanger the safety of their envoy. It would also be inconsistent with their letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 5th August, in which they had exposed "the ridiculous project of the Council at Bombay, in undertaking the conquest of the Mahratta empire with so small a force." 256

Clavering. Bombay. Mahrattas. Objects, therefore, to sending any re-inforcement to Bombay, thinking such aid "inconsistent with the principles which we have established for the rule of our Government, and the measures we have already adopted." *Sept.* 7.

Monson. Bombay. Mahrattas. 47.—Minute, on same, by Col. Monson. Agrees with General Clavering. Thinks the measure proposed would be highly dishonourable; as it would make the Company, in order to establish the peace of the empire, the aggressors in the Mahratta war. Is of opinion that a system of policy must be adopted diametrically opposite to that which for many years, had been pursued; and that the proper policy of Government should be to support authority in those persons who have a legal right to govern the country. Endeavours to shew that the King of Delhi had for many years been unjustly deprived of his rights; and recapitulates the measures adopted by Sujah-ad-dowlah for his personal aggrandisement, and the support which he had received from the late Government in his ambitious projects. *Sept.* 7. 258

Hastings. Bombay. Mahrattas. 48.—Minute, on same, by the Governor-General. Defends himself from the charge of inconsistency, which had been made by General Clavering, quoting his former minute (*above page* 113 *para.* 88) on the subject of the Mahratta war, and showing that 282

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the first of the three contingencies, which he had specially excepted, had occurred, viz. "that the army had obtained a decided advantage over the enemy." States that this alone is the ground of his present opinion. 282

Hastings. Bombay. Mahrattas. Replies to General Clavering's objections that "to assist the Bombay Government would be incompatible with the negotiation which had been opened with the other party at Poonah;" observing that it is no new practice, even with the most civilized nations, to treat for peace in the midst of war, but that in the present case, it appears unavoidable, as peace will not be effected by the retreat of one party. A negotiation can only be conducted with a probability of success, when one party has some advantage to offer, or some danger to threaten. "By precipitately abandoning the war, we give up all, even the dread of retaliation, of any injuries which we may sustain by any subsequent conduct of our enemies." Does not think it necessary that the re-inforcements should take the field; but thinks they should be at hand to secure the alternative of peace, or such just and honorable conditions, as the nature of the case may allow.

Hastings. Bombay. Mahrattas. "I will, in this place, frankly own that the opinions which I have formerly given *(above page* 113 *para.* 88*)* upon this subject were not strictly conformable to my judgment of the measures which ought to have been pursued, under a different administration. I knew the general sense of the Board, and I wished, in the opinions I gave, at the same time to accommodate it to their sentiments and to prevent the extremities to which I feared they would lead. Perhaps if it had been in my power to guide the measures of this Government, and if I could have depended on the unanimous support of the members of it in their execution, I might have proposed a different plan of action; that which appears in my minute of the 31st May, I still think suitable to the times, though not to the occasion independently considered." *Sept.* 7.

Council. Bombay. Mahrattas. 49.—Council to P. and C. Bombay. Reply to letters, dated 13th July and 6th August, (*above para.* 42) Express concern to find, by these letters, how fully their anticipations of the bad policy of the Mahratta war have been realised. Point out that the whole burden of the war has fallen on the Bombay Council, and that no dependence can be placed in the co-operation of Ragoba. 292

Council. Bombay. Mahrattas. Recapitulate the orders, sent in the letter of the 31st May, *(above page* 114 *para.* 92*)* and direct that, if not already obeyed, they be at once carried out, and the Bombay troops confined to the duty of protecting the Company's possessions, including Salsette, and the share in the revenues of Broach given up by Futty Singh.

Council. Bombay. Mahrattas. Decline to send any troops to the Bombay Presidency, and state that they have forbidden the Council at Madras to send any further re-inforcements.

Council. Bombay. Mahrattas. Express a hope "that Col. Upton may find the ministers inclined to listen to his proposals for an accommodation, especially if they reflect upon the justice and moderation of the Government in the 294

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part it has taken; and discover by this, that it is our wish to promote a general pacification. Col. Upton will no doubt, under these circumstances, effect an honorable peace for the British nation, and upon terms of security to the Company's possessions in India." *Sept.* 7.

Kareem-ulla. 50. Personal examination of Karím-ulla. Is vakíl to the Nawab Cossim Ali Khan Ali Jah. Had been sent by his master to receive money from his friend Bolakydoss. Has not heard from Cossim Ali Khan for three years. Knows Coja Petruse, and every person in the settlement. Has not visited in his house for 7 months. Has a letter from Cossim Ali Khan, directing him to make the claim on Bolakydoss' estate. Has applied for it to his executor and attorney Mohun Persaud. Was told by him, to produce vouchers. Had received, four years since, two papers from his master, which professed to be vouchers. The claim is for something less than 12 lakhs, of which Rs. 80,000 had been paid. Had come to Calcutta eleven years ago. Had been subsisted by Bolakydoss during his life, and since his death, by Pudmandass his attorney and latterly by Mohun Persaud. Made himself known to the Governor-General about 5, 6 or 7 months previously. Had received, a few days since, Rs. 100 from the Governor-General. *Sept.* 7. 297

Bristow. Madoc. Nujuf Khan. Rajputs. 51.—Mr. Bristow *(Lucknow, August 20th)* to Council. Had, in his letters of the 3rd August, informed the Board of Madoc's defeat, which, he thinks, has protracted the negotiation pending between Nujuf Khan and the Rajputs; as the force under Madoc amounted to 15,000 men, and his defeat had raised hopes in the enemy of yet overcoming Nujuf Khan. States that these hopes were increased by the treachery of Sumroo, who corresponded secretly with the Jats, and encouraged his men to mutiny for arrears of pay, and to threaten to join Mool Singh; that Nujuf Khan found, however, means to satisfy them, by paying part of the arrears, and giving security for the remainder. 311

Bristow. Scindia. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Nujuf Khan. That matters taking this turn, and the report still prevailing of Scindia's invasion, the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah considered it would be good policy to conciliate Nujuf Khan; fearing lest, if the latter were wholly reduced, Oude might become the seat of war; or that else, on the approach of the Mahrattas, Nujuf Khan would join them. That, for these reasons, the Nawab had written to Nujuf Khan, but too late to effect all he wanted; as Nujuf Khan, it was reported, had already completed a treaty with the Rajputs, under which he agreed to pay ten lakhs of Rupees and to relinquish Gowry Pahry and Camao, but was allowed to retain Narnoat.

Bristow. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Nujuf Khan. Thinks that the Nawab's policy is to support Nujuf Khan against the Mahrattas; and to impede the progress of the latter by all means in his power. Fears that their mutual jealousies, will soon break through the reconciliation which has been effected between the Nawab and Nujuf Khan. 313

Bristow. Madoc. States that Madoc's late defeat was the more complete, as all his muskets, except two or three hundred, were taken from him; that 313

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his loss in money was about Rs. 80,000,—a trifling sum to him, as he is very rich ;—that he has again offered his services to Nujuf Khan, and has assembled two battalions of sepoys and three hundred horse ; and that he is at present at Agra, under medical treatment for the wounds which he had received in the late engagement.

Bristow. Seikhs. Ahmut Khan. — Mentions that the Seikhs continue in the neighbourhood of Delhi ; that it was known, beyond a doubt, that they had come at the instigation of Abdul Ahmut Khan, who was anxious to obtain the same position as Nujuf Khan, and, for this purpose, acting in concert with Zabita Khan, had formed a plan of seizing the King's person ; that this, however, had failed, owing to the fidelity of the King's troops and their commandant, "one Jones, a European." 313

Bristow. Ahmut Khan. Shaw Alem. Asaph-ul-dowlah. — States that the Nawab has received applications for assistance, both from the King and Abdul Ahmut Khan : and that he means to send 5,000 matchlock-men and 1,500 horse to Delhi, and to follow himself after the rains. That he intends to prevent the seizure of the King ; to accommodate Nujuf Khan's affairs, in case the treaty now concluded should be broken ; and to obtain the investiture of the Vizaret. That he promises, after effecting these objects, to return to his own dominions, having no intention of making new conquests. 315

Bristow. Asaph-ul-dowlah. Nujuf Khan. — Distrusts His Excellency's promises, having heard on good authority that he means, under various pretences, to prolong his stay at Delhi ; and endeavour to terrify, or persuade Nujuf Khan to cede to him the countries, which the latter possesses in the Doab ; and to obtain entire control of the King's Councils. Thinks, however, that he will not effect any of these objects, as Nujuf Khan, being aware that the Supreme Government will not interfere, will not willingly submit to the Nawab's demands. *Encloses,* 317

Asaph-ul-dowlah. Nujuf Khan. — (1.) *Asaph-ul-dowlah to Nujuf Khan. Has heard, with much concern, of the defeat of Mr. Madoc. Professes the warmest interest in Nujuf Khan's prosperity and success ; "Consider my forces as your own and inform me, without scruple, what number is requisite for your present aid." Intends to proceed to the presence (Emperor of Delhi) in six or seven weeks, and to settle Nujuf Khan's affairs and his own. "I am not of a disposition to withhold my assistance from my friends when they stand in need of it. I regard you as my brother and as the pillar of my strength. Moreover it is our mutual interest to preserve the most perfect friendship and union, as the Rajputs and Jats have acted contrary to my advice. I repeatedly wrote to them to pursue a peaceable conduct, to which they have paid no regard. * * * * Regard me as your ally on all occasions."* 319

Shaw Alem. Asaph-ul-dowlah. — (2.) *Emperor of Delhi to "his dearest son" the Nawab Asaph-ul-dowlah. Invites him to come to Delhi with Murtezah Khan and a veteran army. Promises that "by the blessing of God, our royal favour and bounty towards you, will continually increase."* 321

Nujid-ul-dowlah. — (3.) *Nujid-ul-dowlah to same. To same effect. Adds "Were I to express my fidelity, attachment and regard towards your Excel-*

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Asaph-ul-dowlah. *lency it would fill volumes, and take up a whole life. The state of my heart is this, I am continually repeating your illustrious name, which involuntarily conveys a sensible pleasure to my heart." Sept.* 11.

Bristow. Anoop Gyr. 52.—Mr. Bristow (*Augt.* 22*nd*) to Council. Has had an application from Anoop Gyr's vakíl, enquiring whether, if his master were to revolt from the Nawab, the Company would take part against him. Had declined to answer this question, but promised to refer it for the orders of the Board. Had thought it his duty, as representative of the Nawab's allies, to inform the Nawab, privately of Anoop Gyr's treasonable intentions. *Sept.* 11. 324

Anoop Gyr. Asaph-ul-dowlah. 53.—Question, on foregoing, considered by Council. Whether in case of an application from the Nawab for assistance to reduce Anoop Gyr it shall be granted? *(The Governor-General and Mr. Barwell answer this in the affirmative, General Clavering and Col. Monson in the negative. Mr. Francis absent.)* 301

Council. Anoop Gyr. 54.—Council to Mr. Bristow. Authorise him to grant a detachment of men from the Brigade, on the Nawab's application, to assist in reducing Anoop Gyr. *Sept.* 11. 327

Fort St. George. Arcot. Peshwa. 55.—P. and C. Fort St. George (*August* 26*th*) to Council. State that the Nawab (*of Arcot*) had lately heard from Savoy Mawdheveron Pundit Pradan (*The infant Peshwa*), complaining of the alliance of the Bombay Council with his uncle Ragonaut Rao; and asking him to write to the Governor-General and Council to break the alliance, and to renew friendly relations with the Mahratta Government. 330

Fort St. George. Arcot. Had, in reply, directed the Nawab to refer the Peshwa to Lieut.-Col. Upton.

Fort St. George. Mahrattas. Nizam. Fazil Beg. Suggest the mediation of the Nizam in making terms with the Mahrattas. State that a negotiation, for this purpose, might be opened through Allyar Beg, brother of Fazil Beg Khan, who commands the Subah's army, and has extensive influence both over his Council and Government.

Fort St. George. Bombay. Had received an application from Bombay, for assistance in men and money, which they declined to accede to, in consequence of the late orders of the Supreme Government. *Sept.* 11.

Council. Fort St. George. Nizam. Mahrattas. 56.—Reply to foregoing. Decline to employ the mediation of the Nizam, in effecting the proposed treaty with the Mahrattas; "as it is not our intention to solicit a reconciliation with the Mahratta state, but to propose it to them, as an act of justice, due from this Government, and as being a duty enjoined us by the instructions of the Court of Directors for the preservation of peace throughout India." Judge it, therefore, unnecessary to enter into any negotiation, for this end, with the Nizam or any other Indian power; meaning to rely solely on their own influence for effecting it. *Sept.* 11. 342

Supreme Court. Council. 57.—Judges of the Supreme Court to Council. Reply to a letter dated *Sept. 4th* (*above para.* 31). Lament the facility with which complaints, against the Supreme Court, are admitted on the Consultations of Government; while Council refuse to receive the 344

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united testimony of the whole settlement to the conduct of the Court.

Supreme Court. Council. Nundcomar. Had heard of the burning of Nundcomar's petition from public rumour, and the information of the Sheriff. Cannot see what reason Council had to suppose that the Court had received information of this matter from any secret source. *Sept.* 11.

Council. Fowke. Europeans. 58.—Council to Mr. Francis Fowke. Understand that Mr. Osborne is now resident at Ghazipore, contrary to the public and general orders of this Government. Order his instant and peremptory return to the Presidency; and that similar orders shall be given to all Europeans, resident within the districts of Rajah Cheyt Singh's Zamindari. *Sept.* 11. 347

Hastings. Court. 59.—Governor-General *(May 16th)* to the Court of Directors. Replies to the accusations contained in the letter from the majority, dated *April 11th, (above page* 100, *para.* 10.) 363

Hastings. Court. Revenue. States that the nett receipts (Rupees, 1,66,14,091), from the Dewani lands for the Bengali year 1180 (1774) fall short of the estimate by Rs. 31,65,737. Believes that the Hon'ble Court must have anticipated this result, from the explanations given by the late administration, and must be convinced that no attempt had been made to deceive them.

Hastings. Court. Revenue. As regards the year ending *April* 1775, believes that the majority have taken pains to make the Revenue appear as unfavorable as possible, by ordering the accounts to be closed on the very day of the expiration of the year, instead of leaving them open for a few weeks, according to custom, for the recovery of balances. 364

Hastings. Court. Observes that the statement of the majority "That it requires courage in any person to declare himself against the late administration" is an insult to himself. "The fact is, that it requires courage in any man not to do it; it being universally believed that the surest means to obtain the friendship and support of a fixed majority of the Council, who have the whole power of the Government in their hands, is to lodge accusations against the late administration; and to refuse it, the surest means of incurring their resentment." 365

Hastings. Court. Nundcomar. In proof of this, states that, on the day succeeding the committal of Maharajah Nundcomar, Mr. Fowke and others (to take their trial in the Supreme Court, for a conspiracy against the Governor-General) General Clavering, Col. Monson and Mr. Francis visited Nundcomar at his own house; an honor which he had never before received either from those gentlemen, or from any former administration. From the season taken for making this visit, and from the manner in which it was made, it had every appearance of a determined resolution to support him against the proceedings of the Court of Justice; and a too obvious tendency to deter the witnesses from appearing against him on the day of trial. "From every account which you, Gentlemen, will have heard of the nature of the inhabitants of this country, you will rather wonder, I imagine, that more atrocious crimes have not been laid to my charge, than surprised that I have not escaped unaccused." 366

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Hastings. Court. Nundcomar.	With respect to the insinuation of the majority, "That Nundcomar had, a short time previously, been the Governor-General's bosom friend, although he knew him to have been guilty of forgery," observes that his* opinon of the infamous character of Nundcomar had never varied. "I avowed it even at the time in which I afforded him my greatest support; and you, Gentlemen, are well acquainted with the sole motives which induced me to show him any attention; and to recommend his son to fill the high station which he now holds. He never had my confidence."	368
Hastings. Court. Nundcomar.	Denies that he had ever intended to recommend Nundcomar to General Clavering for his Banian. Points out how improbable this charge is.	369
Hastings. Court.	Will state the amount of his private fortune, whenever the Court of Directors shall express a desire to know it. Is confident that the knowledge will afford the Court a strong proof how greatly the assertions of the majority differ from fact.	369
Hastings. Court. Englishmen.	Is surprised to see the opinions of the inhabitants of this settlement quoted by the majority, in support of the views which they have expressed against him (*the Governor-General*). Appeals confidently to the opinion of the Englishmen who have been in India; many of these persons, he observes, are now in England, and will be able to satisfy the Court as to the amount of truth which attaches to these statements of the majority. *Sept.* 14.	379
Hastings. Court. Munny Begum. Nundcomar. Gourdass.	60.—Governor-General (*May 18th*) to the Court of Directors. Recapitulates the acts of Council in removing Munny Begum from the office of guardian. Comments strongly on the injustice and severity of the proceeding; states that Rajah Gourdass was raised to the highest office in the gift of the Council, three days after his father, Maharajah Nundcomar, had been committed to jail on a charge of forgery.	383
Hastings. Court.	Points out the difficult and delicate position in which he has been placed by his adversaries. "They have made me the butt of unceasing persecution, for these several months past, and have called down the whole host of informers, from every quarter of Bengal against me; yet when I have endeavoured to bring to justice men, charged with a conspiracy to ruin my fortunes and blast my character with forged and libellous accusations, the same charge is retorted upon myself by the Gentlemen of the majority; although in all their most violent attacks upon me, they have made professions of the deepest concern for the honor of the Governor-General; and the prosecution of Maharajah Nundcomar is represented 'as having a tendency (design or intention) to deter him from making good those discoveries which he has laid before the Board.'"	391
Hastings. Court.	Observes that this is the very wantonness of oppression; "It is like putting a man to the rack and exclaiming against him for struggling with his tormentors."	391
Hastings. Court. Camal-ud-din.	Indignantly denies this charge. Declares that he never had the slightest intercourse with Camal-ud-din Khan, the original prosecutor of Nundcomar and Mr. Fowke; that he had never	392

* See Appendix (A).

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seen him until he came to complain of the attempt which had been made to induce him to join the conspiracy ; that this man is a farmer of two branches of revenue, and must have had cause to expect the most ruinous consequences from the hand of power, by persisting in his accusations. "From me, he can neither hope for favour nor protection if he perseveres, nor for my resentment, should he retract the information which he has given."

Hastings. Court. Dulut Roy. Comments on a decision of the majority in the Revenue Department, whereby Dulut Roy, the farmer of Rajshay, was deprived of his farm, without being heard in his own defence, on the accusation of Ramkishen a rival competitor for the farm. 393

Hastings. Court. Concludes by an appeal, against his enemies, to the justice of the Court of Directors ; and expresses a hope "That if I shall appear still to merit your approbation, for what I have done in the course of my former administration, I shall not suffer in your good opinion for what I have not done in the present, when I can, with a safe conscience, affirm I have not a trace left of the office which has been so honorably bestowed on me, but an empty title and the obligation of associating in Council with men, whose apparent aim is to drive me from thence, by acts of unremitted persecution." 395

Hastings. Court. 61.—Governor-General (*May 20th*) to the Court of Directors. Comments on the proceedings of Council in the Revenue Department of the 19th of May. Observes that these proceedings contain three most striking instances of the unwarrantable methods pursued by the Gentlemen of the majority, to excite accusations and evidence against the Governor-General. 399

(1.) "*Ramkishen is rewarded with the farms of Rajshay (in violation of the rights of the farmer who held it under the faith of Government) and with the presumptive inheritance of the Zemindari, in violation of the rights of the lineal heirs, for having been the instrument of preferring accusations against me to the Board.*"

(2.) "*His Dewan, Nund Loll, is dismissed from his office for having refused to join in these accusations.*" 400

(3.) "*The Faujdar of Hooghly, called upon to give evidence, in another accusation brought against me, by a man named Zein-ul-ud-din, and declining to take an oath, which was expressly left to his option, is dismissed from his office on the pretext of contempt ; but too evidently, for having disappointed the expectations of the majority, that he would declare himself my accuser.*"

Hastings. Court. Observes that such acts supersede even the necessity for subornation, since every man judges for himself of the expectations which are formed by the authors of them ; and will need no tutor, when called upon to give testimony accordingly. 401

Hastings. Court. Notices the injustice of the conclusion, drawn by the majority, in the third of the instances quoted above, "That, because the Faujdar of Hooghly, when called on to give evidence against the Governor-General, declined to take an oath, the charge was therefore proved."

Hastings. Court. Thanks God that the majority are not his judges. "I bless the wisdom of Parliament, that constituted a Court of Judicature,

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at so seasonable a time, to check the despotism of the new Council; and I look with confidence to the justice of your Hon'ble Court and those to whom my cause may come in its ultimate appeal."

Sept. 14.

Hastings. Court. Hooghly. 62.—The Governor-General (*July 30th*) to the Court of Directors. Gives a brief summary of the foregoing letters, dated the 16th, 18th and 20th of May, and states that Mirza Mondee, a creature of Maharajah Nundcomar, had been appointed Faujdar of Hooghly. 406

Hastings. Court. Goring. Munny Begum. Endeavours to show that Mr. Goring had taken advantage of the weakness of the Begum, and the influence which his position gave him, to obtain from her the accusation against the Governor-General of having received Rs. 150,000. 409

Hastings. Court. Supreme Court. Has hitherto avoided addressing the Court on the difference which had arisen between the Supreme Court and the Council, fearing the constructions to which his opinion on this matter might be liable. "I am deeply interested in these disputes. I will not deny it, my honor and my reputation, acquired by a long and laborious service, the characters and fortunes of all who were connected with me, the peace of mind and tranquillity of the people of these Provinces, were all connected with the authority of the Supreme Court; and the issue of the attempts which have been made to overawe and reduce it." 414

Hastings. Court. Supreme Court. "When lands, honors, and high appointments were publicly bestowed as the rewards of informations; and disgrace and deprivations inflicted on those who refused to be the instruments of such service, the protection of the Supreme Court and the firmness and integrity of its members, afforded the only possible resource of safety against the contagion of such an influence." 415

Hastings. Court. Supreme Court. Playdell. In support of this opinion refers to the addresses, presented to the Chief Justice and Judges by the inhabitants of the settlement. Believes that the dismissal of Mr. Playdell, Superintendent of Police, and the attempt made to expel him from the country "was intended, by the majority, as a punishment for having signed his name at the head of an address of the free merchants of Calcutta, and presented it to the Chief Justice in the open Court, acknowledging the blessing of that Institution," observes that the reason assigned for Mr. Playdell's dismissal was the fact that he had been dismissed from the Company's service ten years previously; although he had been since re-instated by an order of the Court. 415

Hastings. Court. Nundcomar. Radha Churn. Recapitulates the particulars of the dispute between the Council and the Supreme Court, in the matters of Nundcomar's confinement, and Roy Radha Churn's claim of privilege; and defends his own conduct and Mr. Barwell's in refusing to sign certain letters addressed by the majority to the Supreme Court. 416

Hastings. Court. Radha Churn. Justifies the affidavit *(above page* 154 *para.* 44*)* which he had made in the Supreme Court, concerning the sovereignty of the Nawab, on the grounds (1) that although he would hesitate to draw aside the veil, which the policy of many had deemed it necessary to hold before the actual Government of these Provinces, still that he considered this policy incompatible with the system establish- 421

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Hastings. Court. ed by the late Act of Parliament; "Since the Supreme Court of Judicature, which has been declaredly instituted for the relief of the inhabitants of these Provinces against the oppressions of power, would be reduced to a mere cipher, if the officers of this Government might use the Nawab's name, to screen themselves from the jurisdiction of the Court. How readily that artifice would be embraced, will appear from the presumptuous attempt made by Mr. Goring to employ it in imprisoning the Nawab's own servants." (2) That by the affidavit he cannot be deemed to have improperly revealed the secrets of the Company, as all matters which he had deposed to, were published to the world, by the authority of Parliament.. 421

Hastings. Court. Disclaims an intention, which may be obviously ascribed to the several appeals he has made to the Court of Directors, of having written them solely for his own vindication. Had such been his motive, he would long since have quitted the scene of trouble in which he was involved, and ceased to trouble the Court with a relation of his grievances. "I have made you the judges of them because they are yours. The measures of the late administration and the divisions of the present, are so intimately interwoven in every thread of them in your affairs, that they are not to be separated without hazard of ruin, from too precipitate a revulsion. If in the principles and conduct of the late administration, the true line of your interests have been attended to and promoted, I cannot abandon the defence of them without sacrificing those interests. If I think I see the maxims of the present administration dictated by private rancour, or the spirit of ambition; and their actions uniformly tending to distract and injure the affairs entrusted jointly to my charge, it is my duty to warn you of the impending danger; and your wisdom will distinguish between the plain assertion of facts and the coloring of prejudices in my representations. If I am conscious of possessing talents, and integrity, such as may qualify me to fill with credit the seat which you have assigned me, I should repay that benefit with ingratitude, and disgrace the choice which you have made of me, were I to desert it, because the possession is attended with present trouble and a temporary mortification. * * * * It is my duty to appeal to your authority, for the preservation of your constitution; not to pray justice for the redress of a personal wrong." 423

Clavering. Monson. Francis. 63.—General Clavering, Col. Monson and Mr. Francis, *(May 16th,)* to the Court of Directors. Collect together, without comment, "some interesting facts which have been brought before us in the different Departments of the Board," tending to justify their own conduct in their disputes with the Governor-General, and the Supreme Court; and as proofs of the misgovernment of the country, and the total relaxation of discipline among the Company's servants. *Sept.* 14. 436

Clavering. Monson. Francis. 64.—Same (*July 29th*) to same. Defend the opinions of the majority of the Council, which had given rise to the addresses from the Judges of the Supreme Court to the Court of Directors (*above page* 157 *para.* 1). 456

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on 12 April, 2019